

PRINCIPALLY POLARIZED SEMI-ABELIC VARIETIES OF SMALL TORUS RANK, AND THE ANDREOTTI-MAYER LOCI

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Dedicated to the memory of Eckart Viehweg

ABSTRACT. We obtain, by a direct computation, explicit descriptions of all principally polarized semi-abelic varieties of torus rank up to 3. We describe the geometry of their symmetric theta divisors and obtain explicit formulae for the involution and its fixed points.

These results allow us to give a new proof of the statements about the dimensions, for small genus, of the loci of ppav with theta divisor containing two-torsion points of multiplicity three. We also prove a result about the closure of this set. Our computations are used in our work [GK11] to compute the class of the closure of the locus of intermediate Jacobians of cubic threefolds in the Chow and homology ring of the perfect cone compactification of the moduli space of principally polarized abelian fivefolds. Our computations will be used in our forthcoming work [GK11] to compute the class of the closure of the locus of intermediate jacobians of cubic threefolds in the Chow ring of the perfect cone compactification of the moduli space of principally polarized abelian fivefolds.

1. INTRODUCTION

The geometry of the moduli space \mathcal{A}_g of principally polarized abelian varieties (ppav) of dimension g has been studied extensively since the works of Riemann and Jacobi. Still, the structure of the cohomology and Chow rings of \mathcal{A}_g and its various compactifications remains to a large extent unknown. Much of the recent progress in this direction (and similarly for the moduli of curves \mathcal{M}_g) originated from the idea of studying the tautological subrings of Chow and cohomology. In particular, the tautological ring of \mathcal{A}_g is the ring generated by the Chern classes of the Hodge vector bundle, and Mumford [Mum83b] was perhaps the first to discuss the relations in the tautological ring. Later

Research supported in part by National Science Foundation under the grant DMS-10-53313.

Research is supported in part by DFG grants Hu-337/6-1 and Hu-337/6-2.

van der Geer in [vdG99] and Esnault and Viehweg in [EV02] described the tautological ring of \mathcal{A}_g , and of a suitable toroidal compactification (in the cohomology and in the Chow ring, respectively), by proving that the fundamental relation gives all the relations. This fundamental relation is at the heart of many calculations in the Chow ring, and we dedicate this paper to the memory of Eckart Viehweg.

While the tautological ring has been described, it is not clear what the non-tautological classes in Chow and cohomology are. Moreover, for naturally defined geometric subvarieties of \mathcal{A}_g it is not clear if their classes are tautological. Studying geometrically defined subvarieties of \mathcal{A}_g could thus shed some further light on the geometry of the space, and this is the subject we pursue here.

Some of the first examples of such subvarieties are the Andreotti-Mayer loci N_k . These are the loci of ppav whose theta divisor is singular in dimension at least k :

$$N_{k,g} := N_k := \{(X, \Theta_X) \mid \dim \text{Sing}(\Theta_X) \geq k\}.$$

These loci were defined in [AM67] as a tool for approaching the Schottky problem — the question of characterizing Jacobians of curves among all ppav. To this end Andreotti and Mayer proved that the locus of Jacobians is an irreducible component of N_{g-4} , and the locus of hyperelliptic Jacobians — of N_{g-3} .

Beauville [Bea77] showed that N_0 is a divisor, Debarre [Deb92] showed that for $g \geq 4$ the divisor N_0 has two irreducible components (one of them the theta-null divisor), and Mumford [Mum83a] showed that the codimension of N_1 is at least 2. In another direction, Ein and Lazarsfeld [EL97] proved the conjecture of Arbarello and De Concini [ADC87] stating that N_{g-2} is equal to the locus of decomposable ppav (those that are products of lower-dimensional ppav).

In general not much is known about the number of components of the Andreotti-Mayer loci, their dimension, or their class in the Chow ring. The study of these loci was recently advanced by Ciliberto and van der Geer, who showed in [CvdG00] that for $1 \leq k \leq g-3$ the codimension of (any component of) N_k is at least $k+2$ (and if $k > g/3$, at least $k+3$). However, this does not seem to be the best bound possible, and they conjecture in [CvdG00] that any component of N_k whose general point corresponds to an abelian variety with endomorphism ring \mathbb{Z} has codimension at least $\binom{k+2}{2}$. They moreover conjecture that equality only occurs for $g = k+3$ and the hyperelliptic locus, respectively $g = k+4$ and the Jacobi locus. This conjecture remains wide open for $k > 1$, and only the case of $k = 1$ was fully settled by Ciliberto and van der Geer in [CvdG08]. This means that Ciliberto and van der

Geer prove that the codimension of N_1 is at least 3, this being the first improvement in this direction since the work of Mumford.

The method of their proof is by considering the closure of the locus N_1 in a suitable toroidal compactification of \mathcal{A}_g , and studying all degenerations of torus rank up to 2 (we shall discuss this notion in detail below in section 3).

It appears that our methods and results on semiabelic varieties of torus rank up to 3 should allow for an extension of their method deeper into the boundary, and in particular would allow one to handle *any* subvariety of \mathcal{A}_g of codimension at most 5, by studying its intersection with the boundary of a toroidal compactification. In particular, we believe our results, together with a suitable interpretation of the results of [CvdG08], should give an approach to the Andreotti-Mayer locus N_2 . While the conjecture of Ciliberto and van der Geer is that the codimension of N_2 is at least 6, our results on semiabelic theta divisors should suffice (once the appropriate generalization of [CvdG08, Prop. 12.1] for other degenerations is obtained — we will remark on this below) to prove the following weaker statement, which would still be an improvement of the known bound of 4 for the codimension:

Conjecture 1.1. *The codimension in \mathcal{A}_g of any component of the locus N_2 consisting of simple abelian varieties is at least 5.*

Another interesting subvariety of \mathcal{A}_g is the locus $I^{(g)}$ parameterizing principally polarized abelian varieties whose theta divisor has a singularity at an odd 2-torsion point. Casalaina-Martin and Friedman [CMF05, CM08] showed that $I^{(5)}$ is equal, within the locus of indecomposable ppav, to the locus of intermediate Jacobians of cubic threefolds. Moreover, Casalaina-Martin and Laza [CML09] studied the closure of $I^{(5)}$, in particular describing the corresponding decomposable ppavs. For arbitrary g the loci $I^{(g)}$ (and generalizations) were investigated in [GSM09]; conjecture 1 in that paper states that $I^{(g)}$, if non-empty, has pure codimension g in \mathcal{A}_g . The main result of this paper is a new proof by degeneration methods of this conjecture for $g \leq 5$:

Theorem 1.2. *The locus $I^{(g)}$ is empty for $g \leq 2$ and has pure codimension g in \mathcal{A}_g for $3 \leq g \leq 5$.*

This result is not new; it follows from the work of Casalaina-Martin and Friedman [CMF05, CM08] characterizing $I^{(5)}$. However, their results were obtained using the theory of Prym varieties, and our methods are completely different.

Our next result is what we need for computing the class of the locus of intermediate Jacobians in [GK11]. To explain its statement, we need

to discuss the compactifications of \mathcal{A}_g . Indeed, the main idea of the proof of the theorems above is to study and understand the closures $\overline{N_2}$ and $\overline{I^{(g)}}$ of the loci N_2 and $I^{(g)}$ in a suitable (toroidal) compactification of \mathcal{A}_g . There are two toroidal compactifications which are of interest to us: the perfect cone compactification $\mathcal{A}_g^{\text{Perf}}$ and the second Voronoi cone compactification $\mathcal{A}_g^{\text{Vor}}$. Both are toroidal compactifications, i.e. are given by a suitable fan (or rational polyhedral decomposition) in the rational closure of the cone of real semi-positive $g \times g$ matrices, namely the perfect cone and the second Voronoi decomposition respectively. Both $\mathcal{A}_g^{\text{Perf}}$ and $\mathcal{A}_g^{\text{Vor}}$ have an intrinsic geometric meaning: the first is the minimal model of \mathcal{A}_g for $g \geq 12$, in the sense of the minimal model program (this was proven by Shepherd-Barron [SB06]), the latter represents (at least up to normalization and up to extra components) a geometrically meaningful functor, namely that of stable polarized semi-abelic varieties (this was proven by Alexeev [Ale02]). For $g \leq 5$, but not in general, $\mathcal{A}_g^{\text{Vor}}$ is a blow-up of $\mathcal{A}_g^{\text{Perf}}$.

Analytically, the locus $I^{(g)}$ can be described as the zero locus of the gradients f_m of the theta function at odd two-torsion points m (see next section for a precise definition). It turns out that f_m extend to sections \tilde{f}_m of some vector bundle on (a level cover of) $\mathcal{A}_g^{\text{Perf}}$. We denote by $\overline{G^{(g)}}$ the (projection to $\mathcal{A}_g^{\text{Perf}}$ from a level cover of the) zero locus of \tilde{f}_m . We then have the obvious inclusion $\overline{I^{(g)}} \subset \overline{G^{(g)}}$, as $\overline{G^{(g)}}$ is the zero locus of some holomorphic functions vanishing identically on $I^{(g)}$ (and thus also on $\overline{I^{(g)}}$). We note that since locally $I^{(g)}$ is given by the vanishing of each of the g components of the gradient vector f_m , the codimension of any component of $I^{(g)}$ in \mathcal{A}_g is at most equal to g . The following result will be crucial in our forthcoming paper [GK11], where it will be used to compute the classes of the loci $\overline{I^{(g)}}$ in the Chow rings of $\mathcal{A}_g^{\text{Perf}}$ for $g \leq 5$.

Theorem 1.3. *The locus $\overline{G^{(g)}} \subset \mathcal{A}_g^{\text{Perf}}$ has no irreducible components contained in $\partial \mathcal{A}_g^{\text{Perf}}$ of codimension less than 6 in $\mathcal{A}_g^{\text{Perf}}$. In particular, for $g \leq 5$, we have $\overline{I^{(g)}} = \overline{G^{(g)}}$.*

To see that the first statement of the theorem implies the second, note that for $g \leq 5$ the locus $\overline{G^{(g)}}$, being of codimension at most 5, has no irreducible components contained in the boundary, and thus any of its irreducible components is a closure of a component of $I^{(g)}$.

Besides these main theorems, the core of the paper (and of the proofs for all of the above) is an explicit description of the geometry of various types of semi-abelic varieties — which is really our main result. We

are essentially able to extend the degeneration computations originated by Mumford for the partial compactification two steps further into the boundary.

In order to study the closures of the subvarieties N_k and $I^{(g)}$ in $\mathcal{A}_g^{\text{Perf}}$ or $\mathcal{A}_g^{\text{Vor}}$ it is necessary to understand the geometry of the semi-abelic varieties and their (semi-abelic polarization) theta divisors, associated to boundary points of $\mathcal{A}_g^{\text{Vor}}$. Recall that every toroidal compactification of \mathcal{A}_g maps to the Satake compactification

$$\mathcal{A}_g^{\text{Sat}} = \mathcal{A}_g \sqcup \mathcal{A}_{g-1} \sqcup \mathcal{A}_{g-2} \dots \sqcup \mathcal{A}_0.$$

We denote the projections $P : \mathcal{A}_g^{\text{Perf}} \rightarrow \mathcal{A}_g^{\text{Sat}}$ and $Q : \mathcal{A}_g^{\text{Vor}} \rightarrow \mathcal{A}_g^{\text{Sat}}$. We denote $\beta_k^0 := P^{-1}(\mathcal{A}_{g-k})$ the open strata of the perfect cone compactification, and denote by $\beta_k := \beta_k^0 \sqcup \dots \sqcup \beta_g^0 = P^{-1}(\mathcal{A}_{g-k}^{\text{Sat}})$ the closed strata. We say that a semi-abelic variety has torus rank k if the corresponding point of $\mathcal{A}_g^{\text{Perf}}$ lies in β_k^0 (resp. for $\mathcal{A}_g^{\text{Vor}}$, lies in $Q^{-1}(\mathcal{A}_{g-k}^{\text{Sat}})$).

Since the second Voronoi and the perfect cone decomposition coincide up to genus 3 it follows in particular that $\mathcal{A}_g^{\text{Perf}} \setminus P^{-1}(\mathcal{A}_{g-4}^{\text{Sat}}) \cong \mathcal{A}_g^{\text{Vor}} \setminus Q^{-1}(\mathcal{A}_{g-4}^{\text{Sat}})$. In fact more is true as we shall discuss in Section 3: the two compactifications coincide outside codimension at least 6 in $\mathcal{A}_g^{\text{Perf}}$. We shall make use of this fact. One of the results of this paper is a complete description of the geometry of semi-abelic varieties of torus rank at most 3 and their theta divisors, describing explicitly their geometry, including the geometry of the polarization divisor. One of the main applications of this description is to computing the class of the closure of the locus $I^{(g)}$ in the Chow ring of $\mathcal{A}_g^{\text{Perf}}$, which we will accomplish in a forthcoming paper [GK11]. For this reason we also describe explicitly the involutions on the semi-abelic varieties, their fixed points, and the gradients of the (semi-abelic) theta function at these fixed points. We shall derive these descriptions from toric geometry together with some simple properties of the (symmetric) theta divisor which follow from general principles. Alternatively one can also make Alexeev's construction explicit. We chose the geometric approach as the more elementary method, as this gives us the geometric properties which we require.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We would like to thank Gerard van der Geer for describing the problem to us, and for discussing his work on the subject. We are grateful to Valery Alexeev for discussions and explanations regarding degenerations of abelian varieties and their polarizations. We are greatly indebted to Frank Vallentin, who has patiently answered our numerous

questions on cone decompositions. Finally we thank Niko Behrens for producing the pictures used in this paper. The first author thanks Leibniz Universität Hannover for hospitality during his visits there when some of this work was done.

2. THETA FUNCTIONS AND THEIR GRADIENTS

We denote by \mathcal{H}_g the Siegel upper half plane of genus g and consider the quotient $\mathcal{A}_g = \mathcal{H}_g / \mathrm{Sp}(2g, \mathbb{Z})$ — the moduli space of principally polarized abelian varieties (ppav). The Riemann theta function $\theta(\tau, z)$ is a function of $\tau \in \mathcal{H}_g$ and $z \in \mathbb{C}^g$ and is given by

$$\theta(\tau, z) := \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}^g} \mathbf{e}(\pi i n^t \tau n + 2\pi i n^t z),$$

where for future use we denote $\mathbf{e}(x) := \exp(2\pi i x)$ the exponential function. The theta function is quasiperiodic and satisfies

$$(1) \quad \theta(\tau, z + n\tau + m) = \mathbf{e}(-n^t \tau n / 2 - n^t z) \theta(\tau, z)$$

for any $n, m \in \mathbb{Z}^g$.

For an abelian variety A , we denote by $A[2]$ the set of two-torsion points on it; as a group, $A[2] \cong (\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z})^{2g}$. Analytically the points in $A[2]$ can be labeled $m = (\tau\varepsilon + \delta)/2$, for τ being the period matrix of A , and $\varepsilon, \delta \in (\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z})^g$. We denote $\sigma(m) := \varepsilon \cdot \delta \in \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$ and call it the *parity* of m . Accordingly we call m even or odd depending on whether $\sigma(m)$ is 0 or 1, respectively. This is equivalent to the point m not lying (resp. lying) on the theta divisor for a generic τ (i.e. for a two-torsion point m the function $\theta(\tau, m)$ is identically zero if and only if m is odd).

For a point $m = (\tau\varepsilon + \delta)/2$ we denote the theta function with (half-integer) characteristic

$$\begin{aligned} \theta \begin{bmatrix} \varepsilon \\ \delta \end{bmatrix} (\tau, z) &:= \theta_m(\tau, z) := \\ &= \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}^g} \mathbf{e}((n + \varepsilon/2)^t \tau (n + \varepsilon/2)/2 + (n + \varepsilon/2)^t (z + \delta/2)). \end{aligned}$$

As a function of z , the theta function with characteristic is even or odd depending on the parity of the characteristic. In particular, all odd theta constants with characteristics (the values of theta functions with characteristics at $z = 0$) vanish identically.

We recall the level subgroups of $\Gamma_g := \mathrm{Sp}(2g, \mathbb{Z})$ defined as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} \Gamma_g(n) &:= \left\{ \gamma = \begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{pmatrix} \in \Gamma_g \mid \gamma \equiv \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \pmod{n} \right\} \\ \Gamma_g(n, 2n) &:= \{ \gamma \in \Gamma_g(n) \mid \mathrm{diag}(A^t B) \equiv \mathrm{diag}(C^t D) \equiv 0 \pmod{2n} \}. \end{aligned}$$

The moduli space of ppav is then $\mathcal{A}_g = \mathcal{H}_g/\Gamma_g$, while the level moduli spaces $\mathcal{A}_g(n) := \mathcal{H}_g/\Gamma_g(n)$ and $\mathcal{A}_g(n, 2n) := \mathcal{H}_g/\Gamma_g(n, 2n)$ are finite covers of \mathcal{A}_g .

We can thus compute for an odd point $m \in A[2]$

$$\begin{aligned} f_m(\tau) &:= \text{grad}_z \theta(\tau, z)|_{z=m} = \text{grad}_z \theta(\tau, z + (\tau\varepsilon + \delta)/2)|_{z=0} \\ &= \mathbf{e}(-\varepsilon^t \tau \varepsilon/8 - \varepsilon^t \delta/4 - \varepsilon^t z/2) \text{grad}_z \theta \begin{bmatrix} \varepsilon \\ \delta \end{bmatrix} (\tau, z)|_{z=0} \end{aligned}$$

since $\theta \begin{bmatrix} \varepsilon \\ \delta \end{bmatrix} (\tau, 0) = 0$ for an odd two-torsion point m . It is known that this gradient is a vector-valued modular form for $\Gamma_g(4, 8)$ for the representation $\det^{\otimes 1/2} \otimes \text{std} : \Gamma_g \rightarrow GL(g, \mathbb{C})$. In other words, we have

$$(2) \quad f_m \in H^0(\mathcal{A}_g(4, 8), \det \mathbb{E}^{\otimes 1/2} \otimes \mathbb{E}),$$

where \mathbb{E} is the Hodge vector bundle on \mathcal{A}_g . Note that this bundle extends to any toroidal compactification of \mathcal{A}_g , see [Mum77].

The group $\Gamma_g(2)/\Gamma_g(4, 8)$ acts on the gradients by certain signs, and thus the zero locus

$$(3) \quad G_m := G_{\varepsilon, \delta} = \{\tau | f_m(\tau) = 0\}$$

is a well-defined subvariety of $\mathcal{A}_g(2)$. We refer to [GSM04, GSM09] for a more detailed discussion of the properties of the gradients of the theta function and further questions on loci of ppavs with points of high multiplicity on the theta divisor.

Finally we denote by

$$I^{(g)} := p(G_m) \subset \mathcal{A}_g$$

the locus of ppavs for which *some* f_m vanishes — note that it follows from the fact that Γ_g permutes the f_m that the projection of G_m to \mathcal{A}_g does not depend on m . For further use we also denote by $\overline{I^{(g)}} \subset \mathcal{A}_g^{\text{Perf}}$ the closure in the perfect cone compactification. The sections f_m extend to sections of a suitable vector bundle on the perfect cone decomposition $\mathcal{A}_g^{\text{Perf}}$. This is most easily described on the level 8 cover $\mathcal{A}_g^{\text{Perf}}(8)$. We shall denote the boundary components of this compactification by D_n . Recall that these are enumerated by the index $\pm n \in (\mathbb{Z}/8\mathbb{Z})^{2g}$. We denote the mod 2 reduction of n by n_2 . Moreover we call an element $k = (k_1, k_2) \in (\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z})^{2g}$ *even* or *odd* if the product of the length g vectors $k_1 \cdot k_2$ is even or odd respectively. In [GK11] we show the following result:

Proposition 2.1. *The sections f_m extend to global sections*

$$\tilde{f}_m \in H^0 \left(\mathcal{A}_g^{\text{Perf}}(8), \det(\mathbb{E})^{\otimes(1/2)} \otimes \mathbb{E} \otimes \mathcal{O} \left(- \sum_{\{n|m+n_2 \text{ even}\}/n \sim -n} D_n \right) \right),$$

which do not vanish at a general point of any irreducible component of the boundary divisor.

Proof. This follows from a computation of the Fourier expansion of the sections f_m . For details see [GK11, Section 3] and also the computations in [GSM09]. \square

Remark 2.2. Note that the statement of the above proposition includes the claim that $\sum_{\{n|m+n_2 \text{ even}\}/n \sim -n} D_n$ is a Cartier divisor, not just a Weil divisor, which is not immediate as $\mathcal{A}_g^{\text{Perf}}(8)$ is not a smooth variety for $g \geq 4$. However this was shown in [GK11, Section 3], and also follows from the computations in [GSM09].

We denote by $\overline{G}_m \subset \mathcal{A}_g^{\text{Perf}}(4, 8)$ the vanishing locus of \tilde{f}_m . We note that by this definition we automatically have $\overline{I^{(g)}} \subset p(\overline{G}_m)$, and thus if we show that \tilde{f}_m does not vanish in codimension less than g for $g \leq 5$, this would suffice to prove theorem 1.2.

3. OUTLINE OF APPROACH

Throughout the paper we shall make extensive use of the description of $\mathcal{A}_g^{\text{Vor}}$ as (the normalization of) a moduli space of polarized semi-abelic varieties. The reader is referred to [AN99], [Ale02], [Ols08] where details can be found. Here we shall recall the facts which we will require for our purposes and outline the approach which we shall take.

Recall that Alexeev [Ale02] showed that (possibly up to normalization) the Voronoi compactification $\mathcal{A}_g^{\text{Vor}}$ represents a functor. The geometric objects are pairs (X, Θ) where X is a stable semi-abelic variety (in particular it admits an action of a semi-abelian variety) and $\Theta \subset X$ is a theta divisor (for a precise definition see [Ale02, Def. 1.1.9]). For smooth objects the functors of principally polarized abelian varieties and that of stable polarized semi-abelic varieties are isomorphic: an abelian variety is a torsor over itself and Θ is just the classical theta divisor (which is unique up to translation).

The boundary strata of any toroidal compactification correspond to orbits of cones in the corresponding rational polyhedral cone decomposition (fan). To every such orbit corresponds a type of polarized semi-abelic varieties. If the relative interior of a given cone contains

symmetric matrices of rank k , then the corresponding semi-abelic varieties have torus rank k , i.e. the normalization of the semi-abelic variety is fibered over an abelian variety B of dimension $g - k$. The semi-abelic variety will in general have several components, each fibered over B with fibers being toric varieties of dimension k . The precise nature of these components, as well as the combinatorics of their gluings, is determined by a periodic decomposition of \mathbb{R}^k into polytopes, determined by the cone in question, which is invariant under the action of \mathbb{Z}^k .

In [AN99],[Ale02],[Ols08] the general theory of degeneration data is described, from which it is also possible to obtain the description of the theta divisor. In particular, Valery Alexeev explained to us how to easily derive the formulae for the theta divisor of standard semi-abelic varieties (see below for a definition) directly from this general framework. Note, however, that in this general approach the calculations dealing with reducible semi-abelic varieties with non-trivial abelian part are already quite complicated, while our approach is direct and sufficient for our purposes here, and also provides an explicit and direct confirmation of the general framework. We also compute the involution and study its fixed points explicitly.

In this paper we are mostly interested in the perfect cone decomposition $\mathcal{A}_g^{\text{Perf}}$. The perfect cone decomposition and the second Voronoi decomposition coincide in genus $g \leq 3$. For $g = 4, 5$ the second Voronoi decomposition is a refinement of the perfect cone decomposition [RB78], [ER88], i.e. $\mathcal{A}_g^{\text{Vor}}$ is a blow-up of $\mathcal{A}_g^{\text{Perf}}$ for these genera. For $g = 4$ the situation is very simple: $\mathcal{A}_4^{\text{Vor}}$ is the blow-up of $\mathcal{A}_4^{\text{Perf}}$ in one point. This corresponds to a subdivision of a non-basic 10-dimensional cone, the so-called second perfect cone. In $g = 5$ the situation is more complicated. For $g \leq 5$ we let $Z_g \subset \mathcal{A}_g^{\text{Perf}}$ be the center of the modification $\sigma : \mathcal{A}_g^{\text{Vor}} \rightarrow \mathcal{A}_g^{\text{Perf}}$. Then $Z_g = \emptyset$ for $g \leq 3$ and Z_4 is a point. We shall use the fact that the codimension of Z_g in $\mathcal{A}_g^{\text{Perf}}$ is greater than 5. To see this it is enough to consider the part of $\mathcal{A}_g^{\text{Perf}}$ which lies over $\mathcal{A}_g \sqcup \mathcal{A}_{g-1} \dots \sqcup \mathcal{A}_{g-5}$ as the complement of this set in $\mathcal{A}_g^{\text{Perf}}$ has codimension 6. In other words we must consider all those cones in the perfect cone decomposition which are not also cones in the second Voronoi decomposition. There are no such cones for $g \leq 3$. We already mentioned that there is precisely one such cone for $g = 4$ and this is in codimension 10. Finally there is only one stratum in $\mathcal{A}_g^{\text{Perf}}$ over \mathcal{A}_{g-5} of codimension 5 and this is the stratum belonging to the cone $\langle x_1^2, \dots, x_5^1 \rangle$. But this cone is a face of the so-called principal cone and is thus also contained in the second Voronoi decomposition.

A partial compactification $\mathcal{A}_g^{\text{Perf}} \setminus Z_g \cong \mathcal{A}_g^{\text{Vor}} \setminus \sigma^{-1}(Z_g)$ can be constructed by adding all those strata to \mathcal{A}_g which correspond to cones belonging to both the perfect cone and the second Voronoi decomposition. Below we list all cones which correspond to strata of codimension ≤ 5 in $\mathcal{A}_g^{\text{Perf}}$. All of these cones belong to both the perfect cone and the second Voronoi decomposition. These are the strata which we will have to handle.

To explain the geometric situation which we will encounter we start with the simplest case of semi-abelic varieties, the so-called *standard degenerations*. We shall treat these in detail in the next section. The starting point for such a standard degeneration is the decomposition of \mathbb{R}^k into unit cubes. In this case the normalization of the semi-abelic varieties is irreducible, and is a fibration over some $B \in \mathcal{A}_{g-k}$ with fibers isomorphic to $(\mathbb{P}^1)^k$, the toric variety corresponding to a k -dimensional cube (we refer to [Ful93] for a description of the toric variety associated to a polytope). All other decompositions which we shall have to consider are subdivisions of these cubes.

The action of \mathbb{Z}^k by translations on the periodic decomposition of \mathbb{R}^k into polytopes also tells us how to *glue* the normalization to get the semi-abelic variety (i.e. what identifications have to be made to obtain the semi-abelic variety from its normalization). In the case of the cube these are simply identifications of each pair of the opposite faces. These identifications are *gluing maps* of toric (sub)bundles over B . The gluing maps fibers to fibers, and thus induces a gluing map on the base of the fibration. Such a gluing map $B \rightarrow B$ then is a translation by some point in B , which we then call the *shift*. Once the shift is determined, we need to understand the map of the toric variety fiber to another such fiber. Such a map induces a map of the corresponding polytope, and there is the discrete data — the combinatorics of which faces of the polytope are glued to which — and the continuous parameters which are the multiplicative parameters for the map $(\mathbb{C}^*)^k \rightarrow (\mathbb{C}^*)^k$. The shift and continuous gluing parameters account for the moduli of semi-abelic varieties of a given combinatorial type (corresponding to a give cone, i.e. for given toric variety fiber). The next step we take is to normalize (simplify) these continuous parameters by suitable choices of coordinates on each toric variety, wherever possible.

The polytope picture also gives us a description of the theta divisor on the toric part. On each irreducible component of the normalization of the semi-abelic variety we know the numerical class of the polarization divisor, and we will thus start by writing down a general divisor in that numerical class. Since the theta divisor on the normalization is the

lifting of the divisor on the semi-abelic variety, its restrictions to the glued faces must be glued, which gives some restrictions on the formula for the semi-abelic theta divisor. Finally, the involution on the toric part corresponds to reflection with respect to the center of the cube: notice that since the cube is dissected, the involution may permute the irreducible components of the normalization of the semi-abelic variety. Requiring the theta divisor to be preserved by the involution on the semi-abelic variety will allow us to fix the remaining free shift and gluing parameters.

In the following table we list all the strata in codimension at most 5 in $\mathcal{A}_g^{\text{Perf}}$ (notice that the list for $\mathcal{A}_g^{\text{Vor}}$ would be considerably longer, we refer the reader to [ER88] and [Val03, Ch. 4] for more details on the structure of the perfect cone and second Voronoi compactifications). We list generators of a cone in each orbit, describe the slicing of the standard cube defined by this cone and explain which toric varieties are associated to these polytopes. In this table $F(2, 2)$ stands for the toric variety associated to an octahedron: it is the intersection of 2 quadrics $\{y_0y_1 = y_2y_3 = y_4y_5\}$ in \mathbb{P}^5 (the corresponding cone is generated by $x_1^2, x_2^2, x_3^2, (x_1 + x_2 + x_3)^2$ or by the ones given in the table). We also denote F_4 the cone over a smooth quadric surface, given by $\{y_1y_2 = y_3y_4\}$ in \mathbb{P}^4 — it is the toric variety whose associated polytope is the square pyramid. Finally we denote by X the toric variety whose associated polytope is a 4-dimensional cube with two 4-dimensional simplices cut off at the opposite corners (this cone is equivalent to the one generated by $x_1^2, x_2^2, x_3^2, x_4^2, (x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + x_4)^2$, but the one below is more useful for our computations) — its geometry is unimportant to us.

This table gives explicit geometric descriptions of all combinatorial types of principally polarized semi-abelic varieties of torus rank up to 3, and also of all those that give loci of codimension at most 5 in $\mathcal{A}_g^{\text{Perf}}$. We would also like to point out that Nakamura [Nak75] has given an explicit description of all semi-abelic varieties in genus 3, in a slightly different language.

For each of the cases in this table we will compute explicitly the polarization (semi-abelic theta) divisor, the involution, and the gradients of the semi-abelic theta divisor at the fixed points of the involution. This analysis is also essential for our paper [GK11]. In order to prove theorem 1.3 we must link these geometric considerations to the gradients of the extended sections \tilde{f}_m . This is the contents of the following lemma.

$\mathcal{A}_g^{\text{Sat}}$	Forms generating the cone	Codim in $\mathcal{A}_g^{\text{Perf}}$	Type of polytope	Toric part of the semi-abelic variety
β_1	x_1^2	1	interval	\mathbb{P}^1
β_2 β_2	x_1^2, x_2^2 $x_1^2, x_2^2, (x_1 - x_2)^2$	2 3	square 2 triangles	$\mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1$ $\mathbb{P}^2 \sqcup \mathbb{P}^2$
β_3 β_3 β_3 β_3 β_3	x_1^2, x_2^2, x_3^2 $x_1^2, x_2^2, (x_1 - x_2)^2, x_3^2$ $x_1^2, x_2^2, (x_1 - x_3)^2, (x_2 - x_3)^2$ $x_1^2, x_2^2, x_3^2, (x_1 - x_3)^2, (x_2 - x_3)^2$ $x_1^2, x_2^2, x_3^2, (x_1 - x_2)^2, (x_1 - x_3)^2, (x_2 - x_3)^2$	3 4 4 5 6	cube 2 prisms 1 octahedron and 2 tetrahedra 2 pyramids and 2 tetrahedra 6 tetrahedra	$\mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1$ $\mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^2 \sqcup \mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^2$ $F(2, 2) \sqcup 2\mathbb{P}^3$ $2F_4 \sqcup 2\mathbb{P}^3$ $6\mathbb{P}^3$
β_4 β_4 β_4 β_4 β_4	$x_1^2, x_2^2, x_3^2, x_4^2$ $x_1^2, x_2^2, (x_1 - x_2)^2, x_3^2, x_4^2$ $x_1^2, x_2^2, x_3^2, (x_1 - x_3)^2, (x_2 - x_3)^2, x_4^2$ $x_1^2, x_2^2, (x_1 - x_4)^2, (x_2 - x_3)^2, (x_3 - x_4)^2$ \dots	4 5 5 5 10	4-dim cube product of square and 2 triangles product of interval with 1 octahedron and 2 tetrahedra two 4-dim simplices and a 4-dim cube with simplices cut off 24 4-dim simplices	$(\mathbb{P}^1)^{\times 4} \sqcup_2 (\mathbb{P}^1)^{\times 2} \times \mathbb{P}^2$ $\mathbb{P}^1 \times (F(2, 2) \sqcup 2\mathbb{P}^3)$ $X \sqcup 2\mathbb{P}^4$ $24\mathbb{P}^4$
β_5	$x_1^2, x_2^2, x_3^2, x_4^2, x_5^2$	5	5-dim cube	$(\mathbb{P}^1)^{\times 5}$

Lemma 3.1. *Let $x \in \mathcal{A}_g^{\text{Perf}} \setminus Z_g \cong \mathcal{A}_g^{\text{Vor}} \setminus \sigma^{-1}(Z_g)$ and let (X_x, Θ_x) be the associated polarized stable semi-abelic variety, with an involution j_x on X_x , and the divisor Θ_x preserved by j_x . Assume the following holds: for every fixed point $P_0 \in \Theta_x$ of j_x , there is a component (X_x^0, Θ_x^0) of (X_x, Θ_x) whose normalization $(\tilde{X}_x^0, \tilde{\Theta}_x^0)$ is smooth at x , such that the*

gradient of the pullback \tilde{T}_x^0 of the equation T_x of Θ_x to \tilde{X}_x^0 does not vanish: $\text{grad } \tilde{T}_x^0(P_0) \neq 0$. Then $P_0 \notin G^{(g)}$.

Proof. We consider the pullback of the universal family $\mathcal{X}_g^{\text{Vor}} \rightarrow \mathcal{A}_g^{\text{Vor}}$ to $\mathcal{A}_g^{\text{Vor}}(4, 8)$ and call this \mathcal{Y} . Over $\mathcal{A}_g(4, 8)$ the 2-torsion points on \mathcal{Y} form 2^{2g} disjoint sections which extend to (no longer disjoint) sections Z_m over $\mathcal{A}_g^{\text{Vor}}(4, 8)$. By assumption P_0 lies in (at least) one section Z_m parameterizing odd 2-torsion over $\mathcal{A}_g(4, 8)$. Our aim is to show that under the assumptions of the lemma $\tilde{f}_m(P_0) \neq 0$.

Since \tilde{X}_x^0 is smooth we can choose a set of g local holomorphic functions on the component of X_x^0 , say u_1^0, \dots, u_g^0 , such that their pullback to \tilde{X}_x^0 is a regular set of local parameters. We extend these to local holomorphic functions u_1, \dots, u_g in a neighborhood of P_0 on \mathcal{Y} . Since u_1^0, \dots, u_g^0 is a set of parameters on \tilde{X}_x^0 near P_0 it follows that the restriction of $u = (u_1, \dots, u_g)$ to smooth fibers of \mathcal{Y} form a regular set of parameters at points $P \in Z_m$ in a neighborhood of P_0 .

We can extend the equation T_x of the theta divisor on X_x to an equation of the pullback of the universal theta divisor on \mathcal{Y} in nearby fibers. We denote this extension by T . Then $\text{grad}_u T(P)$ and \tilde{f}_m are proportional after a suitable local trivialization of the Hodge bundle \mathbb{E} . This is true for smooth fibers of \mathcal{Y} , but also holds for torus rank 1 degenerations. This can be easily seen by computing the Fourier expansion of the sections \tilde{f}_m with respect to the coordinate $t = \mathbf{e}(\tau_{1,1})$, see also [GK11] and [GSM09, Sec. 5]. Hence there is a nowhere vanishing function h in a neighborhood of the point P_0 in Z_m such that $\text{grad}_u T(P) = h \cdot \tilde{f}_m$. Since this holds on Mumford's partial compactification, i.e. in codimension 2 in $(\mathcal{A}_g^{\text{Vor}})^0$, and since $\mathcal{A}_g^{\text{Vor}}(4, 8)$ and hence Z_m is smooth near this point we can extend h as well as the above equality to a neighborhood of P_0 in Z_m . Since h does not have zeroes in codimension 2 it is nowhere vanishing. Now the claim follows from the assumption that $\text{grad } \tilde{T}_x^0(P_0) \neq 0$. \square

4. THETA GRADIENTS VANISHING ON BOUNDARY DIVISORS

In [GSM09] the behavior of the gradients of the theta function near the boundary of the partial compactification $\mathcal{A}_g \sqcup \beta_1^0$ was studied. This was obtained by using the Fourier-Jacobi expansion of the theta function. However, this analytic method would not work for going deeper into the boundary, and in this section of the text we present the geometric approach to describing the geometry of polarized semi-abelic varieties. While the case of torus rank one goes back to Mumford

[Mum83a], and the geometry of the semi-abelic variety and its polarization is known, the method we explain in detail here will allow us to deal with much more complicated degenerations later on. Still, even for the case of torus rank one, the description of the involution and its fixed points seem to be new.

The singular varieties parameterized by β_1^0 are \mathbb{P}^1 bundles over a $(g-1)$ -dimensional abelian variety B with the 0-section and the ∞ -section glued with a shift. More precisely, such a singular variety is determined by a pair (B, b) where $B \in \mathcal{A}_{g-1}$ and $b \in B$. Identifying B via the principal polarization with its dual variety we can interpret b as a degree 0 line bundle $\mathcal{O}_B(b)$ on B and the \mathbb{P}^1 bundle in question is $\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{O}_B \oplus \mathcal{O}_B(b))$. The 0 and ∞ sections of this bundle correspond to $\mathbb{P}(0 \oplus \mathcal{O}_B(b))$ and $\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{O}_B \oplus 0)$ respectively (we use the geometric notation for the projective space).

The singular variety $X = X(B, b)$ is obtained from this \mathbb{P}^1 bundle by identifying the 0-section and the ∞ -section with a shift, to be precise $(z', 0) \sim (z' - b, \infty)$. Note that $\pm b$ determine isomorphic singular varieties. The semi-abelian variety acting on this is the \mathbb{C}^* bundle which is the \mathbb{P}^1 bundle with the sections at $0, \infty$ removed, which is nothing else but the semi-abelian variety defined by the extension $b \in \text{Ext}^1(B, \mathbb{C}^*) \cong \text{Pic}^0(B)$.

We have to understand the theta divisor on this singular variety. The idea, which we also want to apply to other degenerations, is to obtain an equation of the theta divisor on the semi-abelic variety from geometric principles, identify the limits of two-torsion points, and then study the vanishing properties of the gradient of the theta function at these points (which is to say the vanishing orders of \tilde{f}_m). This simple torus rank one case will showcase the approach that we will take in dealing with semi-abelic varieties of higher torus rank.

In the case of torus rank one degenerations it was Mumford who first wrote down such a theta divisor Θ by studying limits of the theta function. This approach was further advanced in [GL08]. For the genus 2 case also see [HKW93]. We consider a one-parameter family of principally polarized abelian varieties degenerating to a semi-abelic variety of torus rank one — analytically this is the family for which one can compute the standard Fourier-Jacobi expansion, as in [GK11]. An analytic expression for the theta function on the semi-abelic variety in this family is known. Following Mumford, one considers a translate of the Riemann theta function by shifting the argument z by $(-w/2, 0, \dots, 0)$, i.e. by replacing $z = (z_1, z')$ by $(z_1 - w/2, z')$ (where

$w = \tau_{1,1}$). Expanding this function in Fourier series we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} & \theta \left(\begin{pmatrix} \omega & {}^t b \\ b & \tau' \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} z_1 - \omega/2 \\ z' \end{pmatrix} \right) \\ &= \sum_{N \in \mathbb{Z}, n' \in \mathbb{Z}^{g-1}} \mathbf{e} \left(\frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} N \\ n' \end{pmatrix}^t \begin{pmatrix} \omega & {}^t b \\ b & \tau' \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} N \\ n' \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} N \\ n' \end{pmatrix}^t \begin{pmatrix} z_1 - \omega/2 \\ z' \end{pmatrix} \right) \\ &= \sum_{N \in \mathbb{Z}} q^{\frac{1}{2}N(N-1)} \mathbf{e}(Nz_1) \left(\sum_{n' \in \mathbb{Z}^{g-1}} \mathbf{e} \left(\frac{1}{2} n'^t \tau' n' + n'^t (z' + Nb) \right) \right), \end{aligned}$$

where as before $q = \mathbf{e}(w)$. As $\omega \rightarrow i\infty$ we have $q \rightarrow 0$, so that only the terms with $N = 0$ and $N = 1$ survive, and thus as a limit we obtain the semi-abelic theta function

$$(4) \quad T(z', x) := \theta(\tau', z') + x\theta(\tau', z' + b),$$

where $x := \mathbf{e}(z_1)$ can be viewed as the fiber coordinate of the \mathbb{C}^* or \mathbb{P}^1 bundle, and the gluing is $(z', 0) \sim (z' - b, \infty)$. This gives an analytic equation for Θ .

To simplify notation, from now on we will drop the $'$ and denote z' and τ' simply by z and τ when no confusion is possible; this convention will also be used in the following sections.

We now come to the delicate point of determining the involution on the semi-abelic pair (X, Θ) , and determining the limits of two-torsion points on it as the fixed points of this involution — to the best of our knowledge these questions have not been previously treated in the literature. It follows from general theory that we have an involution j on the polarized semi-abelic variety which is compatible with the inverse map on the semi-abelian (open) variety, i.e. the action of the semi-abelian variety on (X, Θ) is equivariant with respect to the involution j on X and the inverse map of the semi-abelian variety viewed as a group scheme. We want to write this down explicitly. However, one needs to be careful in writing down the involution in z, x coordinates. The issue here is that while we are interested in the involution on a semi-abelic variety, and its fixed points there, analytically the computation happens on the universal cover.

Indeed, we are interested in the involution on the \mathbb{P}^1 bundle over the abelian variety B , while formula (4) is in fact an analytic expression for the lifting of the theta function from the semi-abelian variety to the universal cover $\mathbb{C}^* \times \mathbb{C}^{g-1}$. To describe the involution explicitly we first describe a uniformization of the smooth part of X (which can be identified with the semi-abelian variety corresponding to the point b). Let $B = \mathbb{C}^{g-1} / (\mathbb{Z}^{g-1} + \mathbb{Z}^{g-1}\tau)$. The semi-abelian variety corresponding

to the line bundle $b \in B^\vee$ is the quotient of the trivial \mathbb{C}^* bundle $\mathbb{C}^{g-1} \times \mathbb{C}^*$ over \mathbb{C}^{g-1} by the group $\mathbb{Z}^{2(g-1)} \cong \mathbb{Z}^{g-1} + \mathbb{Z}^{g-1}\tau$ acting via

$$(5) \quad (n, m) : (z, x) \mapsto (z + n\tau + m, \mathbf{e}(-n^t b)x),$$

where $(n, m) \in \mathbb{Z}^{2(g-1)}$ (see for example [Igu72, Sec. II.3] or [BL04, Sec. I.2])

To determine the action of the involution j on the semi-abelic variety, we note that the involution must lift to an involution on $\mathbb{C}^{g-1} \times \mathbb{C}^*$, inducing an involution on the base, $z \mapsto a - z$ for some $a \in B$, and mapping fibers to fibers. If we complete the \mathbb{C}^* bundle to a \mathbb{P}^1 bundle, the involution must interchange the 0 and ∞ sections, and thus must be given by $(z, x) \mapsto (a - z, c(z)x^{-1})$ on the fiber over $z \in \mathbb{C}^{g-1}$ for some $c : \mathbb{C}^{g-1} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^*$. For this involution to be preserved by the action (5) we must then have $c(z + n\tau + m) = c(z)$ for any $n, m \in \mathbb{Z}^g$, and thus c must be a holomorphic function $c : B \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^*$, and thus constant.

We now determine the constants $a \in B$ and $c \in \mathbb{C}^*$ by requiring the involution to preserve the semi-abelic theta divisor. Indeed, we have

$$\begin{aligned} T(j(z, x)) &= T(a - z, cx^{-1}) = \theta(\tau, a - z) + cx^{-1}\theta(\tau, a - z + b) = \\ &\theta(\tau, z - a) + cx^{-1}\theta(\tau, z - a - b) = cx^{-1}(\theta(\tau, z - a - b)) + c^{-1}x\theta(\tau, z - a) \end{aligned}$$

and for this to match $T(z, x)$ we must then have $a = -b$ and $c = 1$, as expected (recall that in Mumford's construction the origin was shifted by $b/2$).

We now determine the limit of two-torsion points on the degenerating family of abelian varieties — these are the fixed points of the involution j on the semi-abelic variety. These points can either lie in the smooth part of X or in its singular locus (which is isomorphic to the abelian variety B). We start with the smooth locus. Note that a fixed point of the involution j on the \mathbb{C}^* bundle over B does not necessarily lift to a fixed point of the involution on $\mathbb{C}^{g-1} \times \mathbb{C}^*$; rather it lifts to a point such that its image under the involution is identified with the point itself under the action (5). Indeed, suppose some $(z, x) \in \mathbb{C}^{g-1} \times \mathbb{C}^*$ descends to a fixed point of j on the \mathbb{C}^* bundle over B . This means that there exist $\varepsilon, \delta \in \mathbb{Z}^{g-1}$ such that

$$j(z, x) = (-b - z, x^{-1}) = (z + \tau\varepsilon + \delta, \mathbf{e}(-\varepsilon^t b)x).$$

This implies that $z = -(\tau\varepsilon + \delta + b)/2$ (as a point in \mathbb{C}^{g-1} , not on B !) and that $x = \pm \mathbf{e}(-\varepsilon^t b/2)$. Note that since ε and δ differing by even integer vectors give the same point in B , it is enough to consider $\varepsilon, \delta \in (\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z})^{g-1}$, and thus the total number of fixed points of j we obtain in this way is $2 \cdot 2^{2g-2}$. Each of them arises as a limit of a single family of two-torsion points on smooth abelian varieties (geometrically

this means that the multisection defined by these 2-torsion points on the universal family extends locally to sections over the boundary and is unramified there).

The fixed points of the involution on the glued 0 and ∞ sections of the semi-abelic variety can be obtained from the equation

$$j(z, 0) = (-b - z, \infty) \sim (-z, 0) = (z + \tau\varepsilon + \delta, 0),$$

where \sim denotes the glued points on the 0 and ∞ sections. This implies that $z = -(\tau\varepsilon + \delta)/2$. In this way we have found 2^{2g-2} fixed points of the involution on the singular locus of the semi-abelic variety. Each of these points is the limit of two 2-torsion points on a smooth abelian variety (the extended multisection of 2-torsion points is ramified here) and hence has to be counted with multiplicity 2. Together with the 2^{2g-1} fixed points on the smooth part we indeed obtain 2^{2g} points.

Note that for the simple example of an elliptic curve degenerating as $\tau \rightarrow i\infty$, in the limit the one fixed point of the involution on the glued locus is a limit of both two-torsion points $\tau/2$ and $(1 + \tau)/2$. Thus in a family of abelian varieties degenerating to a semi-abelic variety it does not make sense to say that some fixed points of the involution on the semi-abelic variety are even and some are odd. However, it makes sense to ask which fixed points are limits of odd points (and possibly also of some even ones) — these are the fixed points of j that generically lie on the semi-abelic theta divisor. We will now determine these points and then compute the gradients (with respect to z and x) of the semi-abelic theta function $T(z, x)$ at these fixed points lying on the semi-abelic theta divisors, and verify that these gradients generically do not vanish. As we have explained, this gives us information on the vanishing locus of the section f_m . The gradient of the torus rank 1 semi-abelic theta function at a generic point was computed in [CvdG08], where the singularities of the theta divisor were studied — while we are only interested in the singularities at the fixed points of the involution j .

For points in the smooth part of the semi-abelic variety we denote $m := (\tau\varepsilon + \delta)/2$ the two-torsion point on B . Using the fact that the theta function is even we compute

$$\begin{aligned} T(-(\tau\varepsilon + \delta + b)/2, \pm \mathbf{e}(-\varepsilon^t b/2)) \\ &= \theta(\tau, -m - b/2) \pm \mathbf{e}(-\varepsilon^t b/2) \theta(\tau, -m + b/2) \\ &= \theta(\tau, m + b/2) \pm \mathbf{e}(-\varepsilon^t b/2) \theta(\tau, -m + b/2). \end{aligned}$$

Now we note that $2m = \tau\varepsilon + \delta$ and so by quasi-periodicity of the theta function we get

$$\begin{aligned}\theta(\tau, m + b/2) &= \theta(\tau, -m + b/2 + \tau\varepsilon + \delta) \\ &= \mathbf{e}(-\varepsilon^t \tau \varepsilon / 2 - \varepsilon^t (-\tau\varepsilon + \delta + b)/2) \theta(\tau, -m + b/2) \\ &= (-1)^{\varepsilon^t \delta} \mathbf{e}(-\varepsilon^t b/2) \theta(\tau, -m + b/2).\end{aligned}$$

Substituting this into the above expression finally yields

$$T(-m - b/2, \pm \mathbf{e}(-\varepsilon^t b/2)) = \mathbf{e}(-\varepsilon^t b/2) \theta(\tau, -m + b/2) ((-1)^{\varepsilon^t \delta} \pm 1),$$

and thus the semi-abelic theta function vanishes at this fixed point of j generically if $m \in B[2]_{\text{odd}}$, and the plus sign is chosen, or if $m \in B[2]_{\text{even}}$, and the minus sign is chosen.

We now compute the gradient of the semi-abelic theta function at these points. Computing these gradients is the same as evaluating the sections \tilde{f}_m , as we saw in lemma 3.1.

Indeed, we have

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} T(z, x) = \theta(\tau, z + b); \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial z} T(z, x) = \frac{\partial \theta(\tau, z)}{\partial z} + x \frac{\partial \theta(\tau, z + b)}{\partial z},$$

and plugging in an odd two-torsion point gives these derivatives as

$$(6) \quad \theta(\tau, -m + b/2); \quad 2\mathbf{e}(-\varepsilon^t b/2) \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial z}(\tau, -m + b/2)$$

using quasi-periodicity as above. For this gradient to vanish is then equivalent to the point $-m + b/2$ being a singular point on the theta divisor of B , and this condition is known to define a codimension g locus within the universal family \mathcal{X}_{g-1} of $(g-1)$ -dimensional abelian varieties.

To finish the discussion of the torus rank one case, we need to determine which fixed points of the involution on the singular part of the semi-abelic variety lie on the theta divisors and compute the gradient of theta there. Indeed, we have

$$T(-m, 0) = \theta(\tau, -m),$$

which vanishes identically if and only if m is an odd two-torsion point. The gradient of the semi-abelic theta function at such a point is

$$(7) \quad \theta(\tau, -m + b); \quad \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial z}(\tau, -m).$$

The condition for the derivatives to vanish is exactly to say that $\tau \in I^{(g-1)}$. Then the condition for $\theta(\tau, -m + b)$ to vanish is equivalent to the corresponding theta function with characteristic vanishing at b , which

is clearly an independent vanishing condition, so that in this case we arrive at the following

Proposition 4.1. *If theorem 1.2 holds in genus $g - 1$, then in genus g the zero locus of each \tilde{f}_m does not have any irreducible components contained in β_1^0 . It thus follows that we have*

$$\overline{I^{(g)}} \cap (\mathcal{A}_g \sqcup \beta_1^0) = \overline{G^{(g)}} \cap (\mathcal{A}_g \sqcup \beta_1^0),$$

i.e. that the locus $\overline{G^{(g)}}$ does not pick up any “extra components” for semi-abelic varieties of torus rank 1.

Remark 4.2. In the following sections of the text we will study the gradients of the semi-abelic theta functions for various types of principally polarized semi-abelic varieties. The conclusion in each case will be the same: that if theorems 1.2 and 1.3 hold in lower genus, then in genus g the loci $\overline{G^{(g)}}$ and $\overline{I^{(g)}}$, when intersected with the stratum of semi-abelic varieties of the type considered, coincide and are both of codimension g . Altogether, this will eventually yield the proofs of theorems 1.2 and 1.3.

5. THETA GRADIENTS ON THE STANDARD DEGENERATIONS

The easiest example of a semi-abelic variety is when \mathbb{R}^n is divided into standard cubes with \mathbb{Z}^n acting by translation along the coordinate axes. The following figure (see Figure 1) depicts this for $n = 2$.

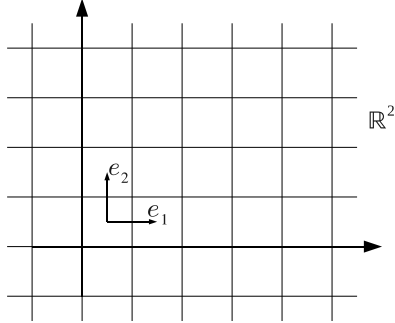


FIGURE 1. The standard dicing of the plane with translations

The normalization of the semi-abelic variety is then a $(\mathbb{P}^1)^n$ bundle over an abelian variety B of dimension $g - n$. Following [CvdG08, Sec. 16ff] we call such a semi-abelic variety *standard*. For $\mathcal{A}_g^{\text{Perf}}$ (but not for $\mathcal{A}_g^{\text{Vor}}$!) the locus parameterizing standard semi-abelic varieties is open and dense in β_n , see [SB06]. These degenerations of abelian

varieties have already been studied by different authors, see [DHS94, Sec. 4ff.], [CvdG08, Sec. 16ff.] (the conventions in these texts are slightly different, resulting in different signs; we make a choice compatible with Mumford's description in the torus rank one case). We shall recall the description of these semi-abelic varieties and of their generalized theta divisors, and compute the gradient of the theta divisor, which allows us to compute the extension of \tilde{f}_m to this locus.

In terms of period matrices these degenerations correspond to the degenerations of the period matrix where the first n diagonal entries tend to $i\infty$, and the others stay bounded:

$$\tau = \begin{pmatrix} \tau_{11} & \cdots & \tau_{1k} & \cdots & \tau_{1n} & b_1^t \\ \vdots & \ddots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ \tau_{j1} & \vdots & \tau_{jj} & \cdots & \tau_{jn} & b_j^t \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \cdots & \cdots \\ \tau_{n1} & \vdots & \tau_{nk} & \vdots & \tau_{nn} & b_n^t \\ b_1 & \vdots & b_k & \vdots & b_n & \tau' \end{pmatrix}$$

with $\tau_{jj} \rightarrow i\infty$ for $1 \leq j \leq n$, $\tau \in \mathcal{H}_{g-n}$ being the period matrix of B , and $b_1, \dots, b_n \in B$. The semi-abelic variety is then obtained from the $(\mathbb{P}^1)^n$ bundle over $B \in \mathcal{A}_{g-n}$ (the non-homogenous fiber coordinates on which we denote $x_1, \dots, x_n \in \mathbb{P}^1$) by gluing

$$(z, x_1, \dots, x_{j-1}, 0, x_{j+1}, \dots, x_n) \sim \\ \sim (z - b_j, t_{j,1}^{-1}x_1, \dots, t_{j,j-1}^{-1}x_{j-1}, \infty, t_{j,j+1}^{-1}x_{j+1}, \dots, t_{j,n}x_n)$$

for all $1 \leq j \leq n$, where the parameters t are given by $t_{j,k} = \mathbf{e}(\tau_{jk})$. Thinking of the toric picture of $(\mathbb{P}^1)^n$ as a hypercube, this means that each of the n pairs of parallel $(n-1)$ -dimensional faces is identified with a shift.

The semi-abelic theta divisor was then computed in [DHS94, CvdG08] to be given by

$$T(z, x_1, \dots, x_n) = \sum_{\mu_1, \dots, \mu_n \in \{0,1\}} \prod_{j=1}^n x_j^{\mu_j} \prod_{1 \leq j < k \leq n} t_{j,k}^{\mu_j \mu_k} \theta \left(\tau, z + \sum_{j=1}^n \mu_j b_j \right).$$

By tedious computations generalizing the case of $n = 1$, the involution on this semi-abelic variety can be computed to be given by

$$j(z, \dots, x_j, \dots) = \left(-\sum b_j - z, \dots, x_j^{-1} \prod_{k \neq j} t_{j,k}^{-1}, \dots \right).$$

Instead of going through the derivation, let us check that this works, i.e. that this involution maps glued points to glued points, and preserves

the semi-abelic theta divisor. Indeed, the point

$$\begin{aligned} j(z - b_j, t_{j,1}^{-1}x_1, \dots, \infty, \dots) = \\ = (-b_1 - \dots - b_n + b_j - z, (x_1 t_{j,1}^{-1})^{-1} \prod_{k \neq 1} t_{1,k}^{-1}, \dots, 0, \dots) \end{aligned}$$

is glued to

$$(-b_1 - \dots - b_n + b_j - z - b_j, t_{j,1}^{-1}(x_1 t_{j,1}^{-1})^{-1} \prod_{k \neq 1} t_{1,k}^{-1}, \dots, \infty, \dots),$$

which is equal to $j(z, x_1, \dots, 0, \dots)$, and thus the involution preserves the gluing. We now check that the semi-abelic theta divisor is invariant under j . Indeed, we have

$$\begin{aligned} T(j(z, x_1, \dots)) = \\ \sum_{\mu_1, \dots, \mu_n \in \{0,1\}} \prod_{j=1}^n \left(x_j^{-1} \prod_{k \neq j} t_{j,k}^{-1} \right)^{\mu_j} \prod_{1 \leq j < k \leq n} t_{j,k}^{\mu_j \mu_k} \theta(-z + \sum (\mu_j - 1)b_j) \\ = \prod_{j=1}^n x_j^{-1} \prod_{1 \leq j < k \leq n} t_{j,k}^{-1} \sum_{\mu_1, \dots, \mu_n} \prod_{j=1}^n x_j^{1-\mu_j} \times \\ \prod_{1 \leq j < k \leq n} t_{j,k}^{\mu_j \mu_k - \mu_j - \mu_k + 1} \theta(z + \sum (1 - \mu_j)b_j) \end{aligned}$$

which upon changing the variables of summation to $1 - \mu_j$ becomes simply the expression for

$$\prod_{j=1}^n x_j^{-1} \prod_{1 \leq j < k \leq n} t_{j,k}^{-1} T(z, x_1, \dots, x_n).$$

To determine the fixed points of j , we again need to be careful to distinguish working on $(\mathbb{C}^*)^n \times \mathbb{C}^{g-n}$ and on the bundle over B . The same arguments as for the $n = 1$ case show that the fixed points of the involution j are of the form

$$\left(-\frac{\tau\varepsilon + \delta + \sum \mu_i b_i}{2}, \dots, \pm \mu_j \mathbf{e}(-\varepsilon^t b_i/2) \prod_{k \neq j} t_{j,k}^{-1/2}, \dots \right),$$

where $\mu_1, \dots, \mu_n \in \{0, 1\}$.

Similarly to the case of torus rank one, one can then determine which of the fixed points of j are “odd”, i.e. which of them generically lie on the semi-abelic theta divisor, and then one verifies that the gradient of T (i.e. the set of derivatives with respect to z, x_i) impose g independent conditions (assuming that theorems 1.2 and 1.3 hold for $g - n$). The computation is straightforward, but tedious, and we skip it; the

$n = 2$ case easily follows from the computations of gradients done in [CvdG08].

6. THE NON-STANDARD SEMI-ABELIC VARIETY OF TORUS RANK 2

For torus rank 2 there is only one other type of degeneration apart from the standard degeneration discussed in the previous section. In this case the decomposition of \mathbb{R}^2 is obtained by subdividing each unit square into two triangles (see Figure 2). Hence the normalization of

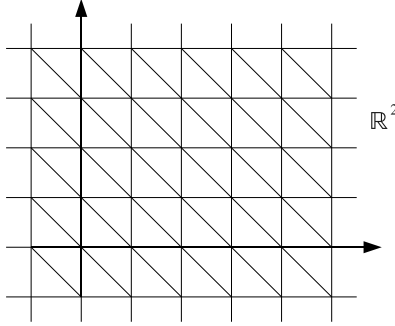


FIGURE 2. The non-standard dicing of the plane

the semi-abelic variety consists of two \mathbb{P}^2 fibrations over an abelian variety $B \in \mathcal{A}_{g-2}$. The locus of the non-standard rank 2 degenerations in $\mathcal{A}_g^{\text{Perf}}$ is the so-called singular locus Δ in β_2^0 , in notation of [vdG99] and [EGH10]. It has codimension one in β_2^0 , and in terms of the above discussion corresponds to the case of $t_{1,2} = \infty$, so that the previous computations break down. The Fourier-Jacobi expansion in this case is very complicated to deal with. We shall, therefore, apply our general geometric approach described in section 3.

The description of the geometry in this case can also be obtained from the general construction in [AN99, Ale02], and the entire picture of the semi-abelic variety and the semi-abelic theta function were computed and written out in detail in [CvdG08, Sec. 17], where it was also considered as a $t_{1,2} \rightarrow \infty$ degeneration of the standard compactification. Our reason for giving now a completely elementary derivation for this semi-abelic theta divisor is to showcase all the techniques that we will then use for the much harder and not previously dealt with, non-standard torus rank 3 degenerations. Our sign conventions are slightly different from those of [CvdG08] — we chose the conventions to be consistent throughout this paper.

The normalization of the semi-abelic variety in this case consists of two copies of a \mathbb{P}^2 bundle over some $B \in \mathcal{A}_{g-2}$. We will denote by $z \in B$ the coordinates on the bases of these bundles, and by $(u_0 : u_1 : u_2)$ and $(v_0 : v_1 : v_2)$ the homogeneous coordinates on the fibers \mathbb{P}_u^2 and \mathbb{P}_v^2 of these bundles. In the purely toric case (i.e. genus 2) the two copies of the \mathbb{P}^2 bundle are glued along the 3 coordinate \mathbb{P}^1 's. We look at the corresponding toric picture of polytopes: two triangles glued into a square, with the opposite edges further identified, and with the involution being the symmetry with respect to the center of the square — see Figure 3. Then the edges of the \mathbb{P}^2 correspond to the coordinate lines \mathbb{P}^1 obtained by setting one homogeneous coordinate to zero, and the vertices to the axis points on the coordinate lines.

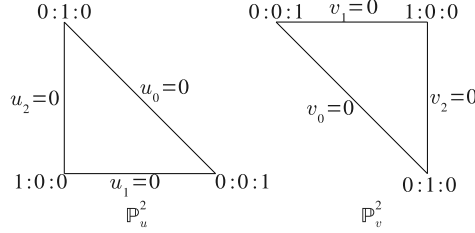


FIGURE 3. The gluings for the non-standard torus rank 2 case

In general (i.e. in the presence of a non-trivial abelian base), fibers over the points in the base differing by shifts (i.e. by adding some point on B) are glued as indicated in Figure 4. When identifying the $u_0 = 0$

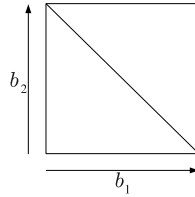


FIGURE 4. Shifts in the non-standard torus rank 2 case

and $v_0 = 0$ coordinate \mathbb{P}^1 's, there is no shift on B (this being an interior face of the decomposition of the cube), while the shifts for the other two gluings are b_1 and b_2 , the same as for the case of the standard compactification $(\mathbb{P}^1)^2$.

Now to understand the gluing parameters for the fiber coordinates, in \mathbb{P}_u^2 and \mathbb{P}_v^2 's, we have a choice. The simplest choice here is to require the involution to map the coordinates to the coordinates (which corresponds to the labeling of the coordinate lines in the two \mathbb{P}^2 's as in the

figure). The involution is then given in coordinates as

$$j : (z, (p : q : r)_u) \mapsto (-b_1 - b_2 - z, (p : q : r)_v)$$

where the subscript indicates on which \mathbb{P}^2 the point is taken.

To see what the gluings of the three coordinate \mathbb{P}^1 's on \mathbb{P}_u^2 to those on \mathbb{P}_v^2 are in these coordinates, we look at the vertices. For example, we see from figure 3 that the gluing identifying the diagonal sides of the triangles glues the vertex corresponding to $(0 : 0 : 1)_u$ to $(0 : 1 : 0)_v$, and glues $(0 : 1 : 0)_u$ to $(0 : 0 : 1)_v$. It thus follows that the \mathbb{P}^1 given by $u_0 = 0$ on \mathbb{P}_u^2 is glued to the \mathbb{P}^1 given by $v_0 = 0$ on \mathbb{P}_v^2 with an involution, and thus the gluing is given by $(z, (0 : p : q)_u) \rightarrow (z, (0 : \lambda q : p)_v)$, for some parameter $\lambda \in \mathbb{C}^*$. Since we still have the freedom of choosing the coordinates on \mathbb{P}_u^2 , we can rescale the coordinate u_1 so that this parameter is made equal to 1 (the situation will be much more complicated for the case of torus rank 3 that we will need to consider in what follows). Similarly by rescaling the coordinate u_2 (and simultaneously also v_2 which is identified with u_2 by the involution j) we can make the second gluing to be $(z, (p : 0 : q)_u) \rightarrow (z - b_1, (q : 0 : p)_v)$, whereas for the third gluing we can, a priori, only say that it is of the form $(z, (p : q : 0)_u) \rightarrow (z - b_2, (cq : p : 0)_v)$ for some gluing parameter $c \in \mathbb{C}^*$. We shall see below that the existence of a symmetric principal polarization implies $c = 1$. This description was obtained in [CvdG08, Sec. 17] (with which we have a different sign convention) by studying the appropriate identifications of the summands of rank three vector bundles over B projectivized to the \mathbb{P}^2 bundles.

The theta divisor on the normalization of the semi-abelic variety has the following form. On the section given by the coordinate points of the \mathbb{P}^2 bundles it is isomorphic to Θ_B , whereas its restriction to each \mathbb{P}^2 in a fiber is a section of $\mathcal{O}(1)$, as follows from the general theory. It can also be seen in a more elementary way by looking at the split situation ($b_1 = b_2 = 0$). Then this is the only choice of a class of an ample line bundle with correct top self-intersection number.

Thus if we denote by T_u and T_v the classes of the theta divisors on the two copies of the \mathbb{P}^2 bundle (with coordinates on the fibers being u and v , respectively), we must have (where we dropped the argument τ_B of the theta function everywhere)

$$T_u(z_1, (u_0 : u_1 : u_2)) = \lambda_0 u_0 \theta(z_1 + \alpha_0) + \lambda_1 u_1 \theta(z_1 + \alpha_1) + \lambda_2 u_2 \theta(z_1 + \alpha_2);$$

$$T_v(z_2, (v_0 : v_1 : v_2)) = \mu_0 v_0 \theta(z_2 + \beta_0) + \mu_1 v_1 \theta(z_2 + \beta_1) + \mu_2 v_2 \theta(z_2 + \beta_2)$$

for some points $\alpha_i, \beta_i \in B$ (in [CvdG08] it is explained why these shifts are in fact known a priori, but here we give a direct way of computing them from the gluings), and for some coefficients $\lambda_i, \mu_i \in \mathbb{C}$.

The involution j must interchange T_u and T_v , which is equivalent to requiring

$$\theta(z + \alpha_i) \sim \theta(-b_1 - b_2 - z + \beta_i) = \theta(z + b_1 + b_2 - \beta_i),$$

where by abuse of notation \sim denotes equality up to a non-zero constant (we will usually get such identities from the gluings, also denoted \sim , so the notation makes sense).

Thus for the shifts we have $\alpha_i = b_1 + b_2 - \beta_i$ and for the coefficients we have $\lambda_i = \mu_i$. We now write down the conditions for T_u and T_v to glue, i.e. for the divisors to coincide on the glued coordinate \mathbb{P}^1 's. Indeed, we must have

$$T_u(z, (0 : p : q)) \sim T_v(z, (0 : q : p)),$$

which means that we must have

$$\lambda_1 p \theta(z + \alpha_1) + \lambda_2 q \theta(z + \alpha_2) \sim \lambda_1 q \theta(z + b_1 + b_2 - \alpha_1) + \lambda_2 p \theta(z + b_1 + b_2 - \alpha_2)$$

for all $z \in B$, and all $u, v \in \mathbb{C}$. This is equivalent simply to

$$\alpha_1 = b_1 + b_2 - \alpha_2; \quad (\lambda_1 : \lambda_2) = (\lambda_2 : \lambda_1).$$

Similarly from

$$\begin{aligned} T_u(z, (p : 0 : q)) &= \lambda_0 p \theta(z + \alpha_0) + \lambda_2 q \theta(z + \alpha_2) \\ &\sim T_v(z - b_1, (q : 0 : p)) = \lambda_0 q \theta(z + b_2 - \alpha_0) + \lambda_2 p \theta(z + b_2 - \alpha_2) \end{aligned}$$

we get

$$\alpha_0 = b_2 - \alpha_2; \quad (\lambda_0 : \lambda_2) = (\lambda_2 : \lambda_0),$$

and finally from

$$\begin{aligned} T_u(z, (p : q : 0)) &= \lambda_0 p \theta(z + \alpha_0) + \lambda_1 q \theta(z + \alpha_1) \\ &\sim T_v(z - b_2, (cq : p : 0)) = c \lambda_0 q \theta(z + b_1 - \alpha_0) + \lambda_1 p \theta(z + b_1 - \alpha_1) \end{aligned}$$

we get

$$\alpha_0 = b_1 - \alpha_1; \quad (\lambda_0 : \lambda_1) = (c \lambda_0 : \lambda_1).$$

Notice that combining this proportionality with the previous ones gives $\lambda_0 = \lambda_1 = \lambda_2$ and $c = 1$. Solving the three equations for the shifts we finally obtain

$$\begin{aligned} T_u(z, (u_0 : u_1 : u_2)) &= u_0 \theta(z) + u_1 \theta(z + b_1) + u_2 \theta(z + b_2); \\ T_v(z, (v_0 : v_1 : v_2)) &= v_0 \theta(z + b_1 + b_2) + v_1 \theta(z + b_2) + v_2 \theta(z + b_1). \end{aligned}$$

We now compute the fixed points of the involution j ; since it interchanges the two components, the fixed points must lie on the gluing locus, i.e. on the union of coordinate \mathbb{P}^1 's. We first compute the fixed points on the three gluing affine lines, and then deal with the vertices of the triangle. As in the previous computations, one delicate point is

that we are working on a non-trivial $(\mathbb{C}^*)^2$ bundle over B . Indeed, we shall make repeated use of the 2-dimensional analogue of formula (5).

On the line $u_0 = 0 \neq u_1 u_2$ the fixed points of the involution j are given by the condition that

$$j((z, (0 : p : q))_u) = (-b_1 - b_2 - z, (0 : p : q))_v$$

is identified with itself under the gluing $(z, (0 : p : q))_u \sim (z, (0 : q : p))_u$ (after a possible shift by some element of $\mathbb{Z}^{g-2} + \tau\mathbb{Z}^{g-2}$, and the corresponding factors appearing in v and u). This implies that these points are of the form $(m - (b_1 + b_2)/2, (0 : \pm \mathbf{e}(\varepsilon^t(b_1 - b_2)/2) : 1))$ where $m = (\tau\varepsilon + \delta)/2 \in B[2]$. Similarly the fixed points of j on the other two glued \mathbb{P}^1 's (away from the vertices of the triangle, i.e. away from the three coordinate points in \mathbb{P}_s^2) are of the form $(m - b_2/2, (\pm \mathbf{e}(\varepsilon^t b_2/2) : 0 : 1)_u)$ and $(m - b_1/2, (\pm \mathbf{e}(\varepsilon^t b_1/2) : 1 : 0)_u)$.

To determine which of these two torsion points generically lie on the theta divisor, we compute, denoting $p := (m - (b_1 + b_2)/2, (0 : \pm \mathbf{e}(\varepsilon^t(b_1 - b_2)/2) : 1))_u$

$$T_u(p) = \pm \mathbf{e}(\varepsilon^t(b_1 - b_2)/2) \theta(m + (b_1 - b_2)/2) + \theta(m + (b_2 - b_1)/2),$$

which by using again the quasi-periodicity (1) is proportional to

$$\pm \theta_m((b_1 - b_2)/2) + \theta_m((b_2 - b_1)/2),$$

and vanishes if the signs are chosen appropriately. Thus on this \mathbb{C}^* the fixed points of the involution generically lying on the semi-abelic theta divisor are

$$\{(m - (b_1 + b_2)/2, (0 : \mathbf{e}(\varepsilon^t(b_1 - b_2)/2) : 1)) \mid m \in B[2]_{\text{odd}}\}$$

and

$$\{(m - (b_1 + b_2)/2, (0 : -\mathbf{e}(\varepsilon^t(b_1 - b_2)/2) : 1)) \mid m \in B[2]_{\text{even}}\}.$$

We now compute the gradient of T_u at any such point, i.e. we need to compute the derivatives with respect to local coordinates $z \in B$, and $(u_1 : u_2) \in \mathbb{P}^1$. Again using (1), up to an exponential factor we get

$$\partial_z T_u|_p = \pm \partial_z \theta_m((b_1 - b_2)/2) + \partial_z \theta_m((b_2 - b_1)/2),$$

which for each of the two cases gives simply $2\partial_z \theta_m((b_2 - b_1)/2)$. For the other two partial derivatives we compute (again up to exponential factors)

$$\partial_{u_1} T_u|_p = \theta_m((b_1 + b_2)/2); \quad \partial_{u_2} T_u|_p = \theta_m((b_1 - b_2)/2)$$

(compare to the computation in [CvdG08]). For all of these partial derivatives to vanish simultaneously, the point $(b_2 - b_1)/2$ must be a singular point of the theta divisor Θ_B (which imposes $g-1$ conditions in \mathcal{X}_{g-2}), and in addition we must have $(b_1 + b_2)/2 \in \Theta_B$, which is another

independent condition — thus in this case we have a codimension g locus within $\Delta \subset \beta_2^0$ where the gradient of the equation defining the theta divisor vanishes, as expected. The computation for the fixed points of j lying on the two other glued coordinate \mathbb{P}^1 's is completely analogous, with points $b_1/2$ and $b_2/2$ appearing instead of $(b_1 + b_2)/2$, and we do not give it here.

The remaining case to handle is of the fixed points over the vertices of the triangles in the toric picture. In this case there are multiple gluings to take care of, so we determine the fixed points of the involution as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} j((z, (p : 0 : 0))_u) &= (-b_1 - b_2 - z, (p : 0 : 0))_v \sim (-z - b_1, (0 : p : 0))_u \\ &\sim (-z + b_2, (0 : 0 : p))_u \sim (-z, (p : 0 : 0))_u \end{aligned}$$

where we used the gluings along all the coordinate \mathbb{P}^1 's. Thus the fixed points in this case are given by $(m, (1 : 0 : 0))$ for $m \in B[2]$. Note that each such fixed point is a limit of 4 two-torsion points on a smooth ppav. Since

$$T_u(m, (1 : 0 : 0)) = \theta(m),$$

such a fixed point of involution j is odd (generically lies on T_u) if and only if m is odd. We then compute the gradient: indeed

$$\partial_z T_u|_{(m, (1:0:0))} = \partial_z \theta(m)$$

vanishes if and only if $\tau \in I^{(g-2)}$, and furthermore the vanishing of

$$\partial_{u_1} T_u|_{(m, (1:0:0))} = -\theta(m + b_1) \quad \text{and} \quad \partial_{u_2} T_u|_{(m, (1:0:0))} = -\theta(m + b_2),$$

are the conditions for b_1 and b_2 to lie on the translated theta divisor — and thus give two more independent conditions, as expected.

7. THE CODIMENSION 4 STRATA OF NON-STANDARD SEMI-ABELIC VARIETIES IN $\mathcal{A}_g^{\text{Perf}}$

In this section we deal with the cones that correspond to strata of non-standard semi-abelic varieties of codimension 4 in $\mathcal{A}_g^{\text{Perf}}$. Recall from the table that there are two such strata, both of them in β_3^0 . The easier case, for which we can easily deduce the appropriate formulae, corresponds to dicing the cube into two triangular prisms (so the corresponding toric variety is the union of two copies of $\mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^2$). The other case - the most complicated that we need to handle in this paper — is that of the dicing into two tetrahedra and one octahedron (so the corresponding toric variety is the union of two copies of \mathbb{P}^3 and a toric threefold of type $F(2, 2)$ — the intersection of two special quadrics in \mathbb{P}^5).

7.1. Two copies of a $\mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^2$ bundle. The simpler case is that of two triangular prisms, i.e. that of a semi-abelic variety having two irreducible components, the normalization of each being a fibration over some $B \in \mathcal{A}_{g-3}$ with fibers $\mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^2$. As before for the case of two copies of \mathbb{P}^2 , we denote these two copies by subscripts u and v respectively, choose coordinates on the second copy to be the image under the involution j of the coordinates on the first copy, and finally denote by x the (non-homogenous) coordinate on \mathbb{P}_u^1 . As for the case of two copies of \mathbb{P}^2 , which, as explained in [CvdG08], can be obtained by degenerating the standard $\mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1$ compactification when letting the gluing parameter $t_{1,2}$ approach zero, this compactification can be obtained from the standard $(\mathbb{P}^1)^3$ compactification by letting $t_{1,2}$, now one of the three gluing parameters, approach zero. We then get

$$(8) \quad \begin{aligned} T_u(x, (u_0 : u_1 : u_2)) &= u_0\theta(z) + u_1\theta(z + b_1) + u_2\theta(z + b_2) \\ &+ u_0x\theta(z + b_3) + u_1xt_{1,3}\theta(z + b_1 + b_3) + u_2xt_{2,3}\theta(z + b_2 + b_3). \end{aligned}$$

This answer can be recovered by a straightforward (even though longer) computation using the gluings; one can also easily see that it is correct by checking that it glues correctly and restricts to the theta divisors on \mathbb{P}^1 and \mathbb{P}^2 that we computed previously. The computation of the vanishing locus of the theta gradients is then also a straightforward combination of the previous results, and we omit it. One can also see in this case that the vanishing of the gradient of the theta function imposes g independent conditions.

7.2. Two \mathbb{P}^3 bundles and an $F(2, 2)$ bundle. The only other type of semi-abelic varieties of torus rank 3 that form a codimension 4 locus in $\mathcal{A}_g^{\text{Perf}}$ (and also in $\mathcal{A}_g^{\text{Vor}}$) is the stratum corresponding in the toric picture to cutting up the cube into an octahedron and two tetrahedra, see Figure 5 below. The normalization of the toric variety has three irreducible components, two of which are \mathbb{P}^3 's — the toric varieties for which the corresponding polytope is a tetrahedron, while the toric variety corresponding to the octahedron is (see [Ful93])

$$F := F(2, 2) = \{y_0y_1 = y_2y_3 = y_4y_5\} \subset \mathbb{P}^5,$$

where we have denoted the homogeneous coordinates on \mathbb{P}^5 by $y_0 : y_1 : y_2 : y_3 : y_4 : y_5$. This variety has 6 nodes, they are the coordinate points of \mathbb{P}^5 . In this description the eight faces of the octahedron correspond to the eight coordinate \mathbb{P}^2 's contained in F , corresponding to the case when all three products are equal to zero. We will label such a \mathbb{P}^2 by a triple abc with $a \in \{0, 1\}, b \in \{2, 3\}, c \in \{4, 5\}$, so that on this

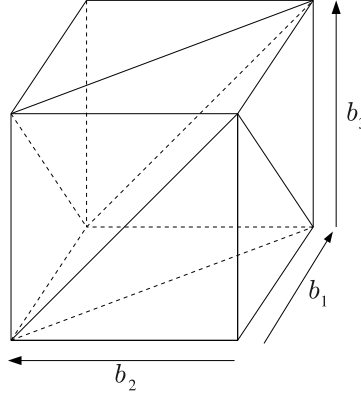


FIGURE 5. Cube dissected into 2 tetrahedra and 1 octahedron

\mathbb{P}^2 the coordinates are $y_a : y_b : y_c$ (with the other three homogeneous coordinates being zero).

Here the gluing parameters are crucial. Indeed, the base abelian variety B varies in \mathcal{A}_{g-3} , so we get $(g-3)(g-2)/2$ parameters. We also have the three shifts $b_i \in B$ giving another $3(g-3)$ parameters. Thus we must have two more free gluing parameters to make up codimension 4.

For the two \mathbb{P}^3 's corresponding to the tetrahedra we choose homogeneous coordinates $(u_0 : u_1 : u_2 : u_3)$ and $(v_0 : v_1 : v_2 : v_3)$ respectively. The faces of the tetrahedra are then given by equations $u_i = 0$ and $v_i = 0$, respectively, for $i = 0 \dots 3$. Similarly to the case of two copies of \mathbb{P}^2 , we number the u and the v so as to label the opposite sides with the same index, and for further use we also label the vertices by the number of the corresponding non-vanishing coordinate, see Figure 6.

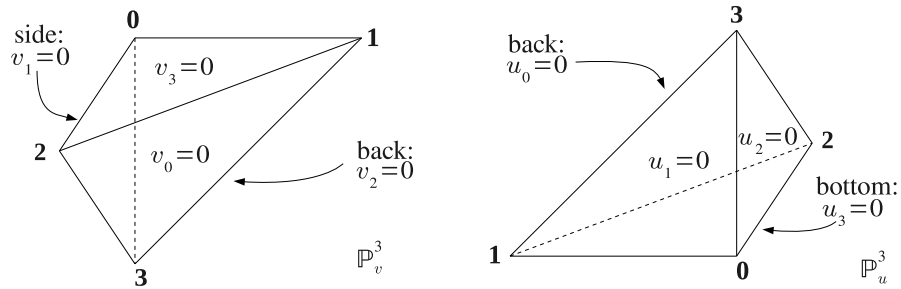


FIGURE 6. Labeling of the tetrahedra

With a view towards further computations, similarly to the case of two copies of a \mathbb{P}^2 bundle considered above, we fix coordinates on \mathbb{P}_u^3 and then choose the coordinates on \mathbb{P}_v^3 to be their images under the involution j , so that we have

$$(9) \quad j(z, (p : q : r : s))_u = (-b_1 - b_2 - b_3 - z, (p : q : r : s))_v,$$

which is easily seen to be compatible with the gluings by looking at the toric picture.

We now describe the semi-abelic theta divisors on these components. Indeed, we know from the general theory what the restriction of the theta divisor to each fiber is (this is given by the polytope description) and that the restriction to any section of the fibration (such a section is isomorphic to a copy of B) is a principal polarization on the base B and hence the translate of a theta divisor. In particular, on the fiber F the theta divisor T_F is a restriction of some section of $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^5}(1)$, while on each \mathbb{P}^3 fiber the theta divisor is given by some sections of $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^3}(1)$. It thus follows that there exist constants $\lambda_i, \mu_i, \nu_i \in \mathbb{C}$ and points $a_i, \alpha_i, \beta_i \in B$ such that the theta divisors are given by

$$T_F = \sum_{i=0}^5 \lambda_i y_i \theta(z + a_i)|_F; \quad T_u = \sum_{i=0}^3 \mu_i u_i \theta(z + \alpha_i); \quad T_v = \sum_{i=0}^3 \nu_i v_i \theta(z + \beta_i).$$

We now investigate the action of the involution, requiring it to fix the semi-abelic (reducible) theta divisor. Writing down the condition that j maps the zero locus of T_u to the zero locus of T_v amounts to

$$\sum_{i=0}^3 \mu_i u_i \theta(z + \alpha_i) \sim \sum_{i=0}^3 \nu_i v_i \theta(-b_1 - b_2 - b_3 - z + \beta_i)$$

where \sim denotes equality up to a non-zero constant factor. This implies

$$(10) \quad \alpha_i = b_1 + b_2 + b_3 - \beta_i$$

for all the shifts, and the equality $(\mu_0 : \mu_1 : \mu_2 : \mu_3) = (\nu_0 : \nu_1 : \nu_2 : \nu_3)$ as of projective points. To simplify computations in what follows, we note that since the theta function is defined only up to a constant multiple, we can choose $\mu_0 = \nu_0 = \lambda_0 = 1$.

The involution j respects the fibration, i.e. it lies over an involution on the base B and maps fibers to fibers. Each fiber over a fixed point of the involution on B is mapped to itself. We can see from the toric picture that on such a fiber the involution must act by $(y_0 : y_1 : y_2 : y_3 : y_4 : y_5) \mapsto (t_1 y_1 : t_1^{-1} y_0 : t_2 y_3 : t_2^{-1} y_2 : t_3 y_5 : t_3^{-1} y_4)$ for some $t_1, t_2, t_3 \in \mathbb{C}^*$. As in the case of torus rank 1 degenerations, we are again dealing with compactified $(\mathbb{C}^*)^3$ bundles over the universal cover

of the abelian variety B . Then the t_i are sections of a bundle, namely the trivial bundle, and thus constants.

Notice that we have the freedom of rescaling the coordinates on $\mathbb{P}^5 \supset F$. We now choose coordinates in such a way as to get $t_1 = t_2 = t_3 = 1$ (note that we could also have -1), so that the involution on the normalization of the F bundle over B is then given by

$$(11) \quad \begin{aligned} j(z, (y_0 : y_1 : y_2 : y_3 : y_4 : y_5)) = \\ = (-b_1 - b_2 - b_3 - z, (y_1 : y_0 : y_3 : y_2 : y_5 : y_4)) \end{aligned}$$

Writing down the condition $T_F \sim j^*T_F$ on the face $\mathbb{P}^2 \subset F$ given by $y_0 = y_2 = y_4$ yields

$$\begin{aligned} & \lambda_1 y_1 \theta(z + a_1) + \lambda_3 y_3 \theta(z + a_3) + \lambda_5 y_5 \theta(z + a_5) \\ & \sim y_1 \theta(-b_1 - b_2 - b_3 - z + a_0) + \lambda_2 y_3 \theta(-b_1 - b_2 - b_3 - z + a_2) \\ & \quad + \lambda_4 y_5 \theta(-b_1 - b_2 - b_3 - z + a_4), \end{aligned}$$

which implies (after flipping the signs of the arguments of the even function θ on the right-hand-side) in particular $a_1 = b_1 + b_2 + b_3 - a_0$ for the shifts, and for the coefficients we get

$$(12) \quad (\lambda_1 : \lambda_3 : \lambda_5) = (1 : \lambda_2 : \lambda_4).$$

By restricting T_F to different coordinates \mathbb{P}^2 's contained in F we get also $a_3 = b_1 + b_2 + b_3 - a_2$ and $a_5 = b_1 + b_2 + b_3 - a_4$, while all the equalities for the coefficients together imply

$$(1 : \lambda_1 : \lambda_2 : \lambda_3 : \lambda_4 : \lambda_5) = (\lambda_1 : 1 : \lambda_3 : \lambda_2 : \lambda_5 : \lambda_4)$$

which, possibly after changing the signs of some coordinates yields $\lambda_1 = 1, \lambda_3 = \lambda_2, \lambda_5 = \lambda_4$, so that finally we have

$$\begin{aligned} T_F = & y_0 \theta(z + a_0) + y_1 \theta(z + b_1 + b_2 + b_3 - a_0) \\ & + \lambda_2 (y_2 \theta(z + a_2) + y_3 \theta(z + b_1 + b_2 + b_3 - a_2)) \\ & + \lambda_4 (y_4 \theta(z + a_4) + y_5 \theta(z + b_1 + b_2 + b_3 - a_4)). \end{aligned}$$

The shifts induced on the base B of the semi-abelic variety under the gluings of the faces of the cube are the same as for the gluing of the case $(\mathbb{P}^1)^3$ discussed above: there is no shift for gluings in the interior of the cube, and shifts by b_i for gluing the faces, which we label as in Figure 5. In Figure 7 we labeled the faces of the octahedron with the face of the tetrahedron that gets attached to it (u_i means that the coordinate \mathbb{P}^2 given in \mathbb{P}_u^3 by $\{u_i = 0\}$ is attached).

For the gluing maps of the faces of the octahedron and of the tetrahedra, in addition to the shifts we have to describe the permutation of the coordinates on the \mathbb{P}^2 's being identified — for this, as before, we

will see which coordinate points go where — and the scaling parameters. The vertices of the octahedron correspond to the 6 coordinate axes points $(0 : \dots : 0 : 1 : 0 : \dots : 0) \in \mathbb{P}^5$ where only one homogeneous coordinate is non-zero. In Figure 7 we label these points $\mathbf{0}, \dots, \mathbf{5}$; note that $(\mathbf{0}, \mathbf{1})$, $(\mathbf{2}, \mathbf{3})$, and $(\mathbf{4}, \mathbf{5})$ are then the pairs of antipodal points on the octahedron. To write down the gluing map from a face of the

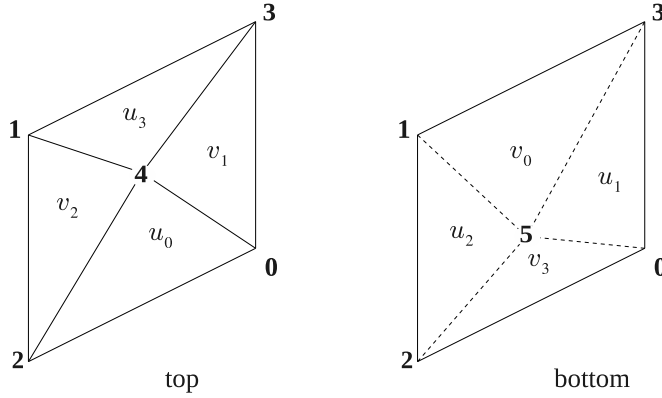


FIGURE 7. The faces of the tetrahedron glued to the top and bottom of the octahedron

octahedron to the corresponding face of a tetrahedron in coordinates, we need to make sure that the coordinate points get mapped appropriately. For example, the “024” face of the octahedron (i.e. the \mathbb{P}^2 given by $\{y_1 = y_3 = y_5 = 0\} \subset F$) gets mapped to the $\{u_0 = 0\}$ face of the first \mathbb{P}^3 , and looking at Figures 6 and 7 we see that the axes points are mapped $\mathbf{0} \mapsto 1$, $\mathbf{2} \mapsto 2$, and $\mathbf{4} \mapsto 3$. Thus the induced map on the \mathbb{P}^2 must be given in coordinates by

$$(y_0 : 0 : y_2 : 0 : y_4 : 0) \mapsto (0 : t_{00}y_0 : t_{20}y_2 : t_{40}y_4)_u,$$

where $t_{00}, t_{20}, t_{40} \in \mathbb{C}^*$ are the gluing parameters, and we use the subscript u to keep track of the fact that this is the first \mathbb{P}^3 . Since we are gluing projective planes, the gluing is only defined up to scaling, and we can thus rescale to get $t_{00} = 1$. Furthermore, we can then also rescale coordinates u_2 and u_3 (without changing the coordinates y_i , which we recall were fixed by prescribing the involution on F), to get $t_{20} = t_{40} = 1$. Thus after these choices we have fixed the coordinates u_2, u_3 , and got the gluing to be

$$(13) \quad (z, (p : 0 : q : 0 : r : 0)) \mapsto (z, (0 : p : q : r)_u)$$

(recall that there is no shift on B for gluing interior faces of a dicing of a cube); we have switched to $(p : q : r)$ for coordinates on \mathbb{P}^2 to make the other cases look similar. The gluing of the $v_0 = 0$ face is obtained from this by acting by the involution j , and is given by

$$(z, (0 : p : 0 : q : 0 : r)) \mapsto (z, (0 : p : q : r)_v).$$

Similarly, by combining the data of which faces get glued from Figure 7 with the depiction in Figure 5 of the shifts on B induced by the gluing, and the labeling of the vertices in Figure 6 (also shown in Figure 8, where we marked on the faces of the octahedron the labels of the vertices of the face of the tetrahedron glued to that face) allows us to determine the other gluings. Looking at the fibers of the \mathbb{P}^2 given by $u_1 = 0$, we have the map

$$(y_0 : 0 : 0 : y_3 : 0 : y_5) \mapsto (t_{01}y_0 : 0 : t_{21}y_5 : t_{31}y_3)$$

where we can choose t_{21} to be equal to 1, and then rescale the u_0 coordinate so that $t_{01} = 1$. Note that we have now fixed all the coordinates on \mathbb{P}_u^3 . Including the base, the gluing on the \mathbb{P}^2 bundle given by $u_1 = 0$ is finally given by

$$(14) \quad (z, (p : 0 : 0 : q : 0 : r)) \mapsto (z + b_1, (p : 0 : r : t_{31}q)_u).$$

Similarly for the face $u_2 = 0$ we have

$$(15) \quad (z, (0 : p : q : 0 : 0 : r)) \mapsto (z + b_2, (t_{02}q : t_{12}r : 0 : p)_u),$$

and for the gluing of the face $u_3 = 0$ we have

$$(16) \quad (z, (0 : p : 0 : q : r : 0)) \mapsto (z + b_3, (r : t_{13}q : t_{23}p : 0)_u).$$

The gluings for the faces of the tetrahedron corresponding to \mathbb{P}_v^3 are obtained from these by acting by the involution j .

We will now use the gluings to derive some identities between the parameters, ensuring that the restriction of T_F to the \mathbb{P}^2 's contained in F that are glued to the coordinate \mathbb{P}^2 's in the \mathbb{P}^3 's agree with the restrictions of T_u and T_v . Indeed, for example we must have the restrictions

$$T_F|_{y_1=y_3=y_5=0} \quad \text{and} \quad T_u|_{u_0=0}$$

identified under the gluing map (13). Writing out the formulae, this is equivalent to the relation

$$\begin{aligned} & y_0\theta(z + a_0) + \lambda_2 y_2\theta(z + a_2) + \lambda_4 y_4\theta(z + a_4) \\ & \sim \mu_1 y_0\theta(z + \alpha_1) + \mu_2 y_2\theta(z + \alpha_2) + \mu_3 y_4\theta(z + \alpha_3) \end{aligned}$$

being satisfied for all points $(y_0 : y_2 : y_4) \in \mathbb{P}^2$ and for all $z \in B$. This in turn is equivalent to having the identities

$$a_0 = \alpha_1; \quad a_2 = \alpha_2; \quad a_4 = \alpha_3$$

(as points of B) for the shifts, and the identity

$$(1 : \lambda_2 : \lambda_4) = (\mu_1 : \mu_2 : \mu_3)$$

for the coefficients, as points in \mathbb{P}^2 . Similarly from the other gluings we get further equalities relating T_F and T_u . We first write down all the formulae for the shifts on B , and will then deal with the gluing parameters. Indeed, from the gluings on the $u_1 = 0$ we get

$$a_0 = \alpha_0 + b_1; \quad a_3 = \alpha_3 + b_1; \quad a_5 = \alpha_2 + b_1,$$

which using $a_3 = b_1 + b_2 + b_3 - a_2$ and $a_5 = b_1 + b_2 + b_3 - a_4$ and the above identities further yields

$$\alpha_1 = \alpha_0 + b_1; \quad \alpha_2 = b_2 + b_3 - \alpha_3.$$

From the gluing on $u_2 = 0$ we then similarly get

$$b_1 + b_3 - \alpha_3 = \alpha_1; \quad \alpha_2 = \alpha_0 + b_2,$$

so that expressing all the shifts in terms of α_0 we obtain

$$(17) \quad \alpha_1 = \alpha_0 + b_1; \quad \alpha_2 = \alpha_0 + b_2; \quad \alpha_3 = \alpha_0 + b_3.$$

Of course the gluings of the faces of \mathbb{P}_v^3 will also give similar formulae for the shifts: $\beta_i = \beta_0 - b_i$. We can now write down two formulae for a_2 : in terms of α , from the $u_0 = 0$ gluing, and in terms of β , from the $v_1 = 0$ gluing. Using (10) we then obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha_0 + b_2 = \alpha_2 = a_2 = \beta_3 - b_1 = b_1 + b_2 + b_3 - \alpha_3 - b_1 = \\ = b_2 + b_3 - (\alpha_0 + b_3) = \alpha_0 + b_2 \end{aligned}$$

To summarize, we know at the moment that the semi-abelic theta divisor has on the irreducible components the form

$$(18) \quad \begin{aligned} T_u &= u_0\theta(z) + \mu_1 u_1\theta(z + b_1) + \mu_2 u_2\theta(z + b_2) + \mu_3 u_3\theta(z + b_3); \\ T_v &= v_0\theta(z + b_1 + b_2 + b_3) + \mu_1 v_1\theta(z + b_2 + b_3) + \mu_2 v_2\theta(z + b_1 + b_3) \\ &\quad + \mu_3 v_3\theta(z + b_1 + b_2); \\ T_F &= y_0\theta(z + b_1) + y_1\theta(z + b_2 + b_3) + \lambda_2 y_2\theta(z + b_2) \\ &\quad + \lambda_2 y_3\theta(z + b_1 + b_3) + \lambda_4 y_4\theta(z + b_3) + \lambda_4 y_5\theta(z + b_1 + b_2). \end{aligned}$$

We now turn to determining the gluing parameters t_{ij} in (14), (15), (16) and the coefficients μ_i and λ_i above. Indeed, from (13) we get from the fact that $T_F|_{y_1=y_3=y_5=0}$ glues to $T_u|_{u_0=0}$ the identity

$$(1 : \lambda_2 : \lambda_4) = (\mu_1 : \mu_2 : \mu_3)$$

(recall that $\lambda_0 = \mu_0 = 1$). From (14) on $\{y_1 = y_2 = y_4 = 0\} \subset F$ glued to $\{u_1 = 0\} \subset \mathbb{P}_s^3$ we get another identity for $(1 : \lambda_2 : \lambda_4)$, this time

involving a gluing parameter, and altogether the identities we get from (13),(14),(15),(16) combined are

$$\begin{aligned} (1 : \lambda_2 : \lambda_4) &= (\mu_1 : \mu_2 : \mu_3) = (1 : t_{31}\mu_3 : \mu_2) \\ &= (\mu_3 : t_{02} : t_{12}\mu_1) = (t_{23}\mu_2 : t_{13}\mu_1 : 1). \end{aligned}$$

Solving these, we get first $\mu_2 = \lambda_4$, then

$$\mu_1 = \lambda_2^{-1}\lambda_4; \quad \mu_3 = \lambda_2^{-1}\lambda_4^2,$$

and finally we compute

$$t_{31} = \lambda_2^{-2}\lambda_4^2; \quad t_{02} = \lambda_4^2; \quad t_{12} = \lambda_4^2; \quad t_{23} = \lambda_4^{-2}; \quad t_{13} = \lambda_2^2\lambda_4^{-2}.$$

Notice that as expected the two parameters λ_2 and λ_4 determine the picture completely.

We now need to determine the fixed points of the involution, and compute the gradients of the semi-abelic theta function there. Notice that in this case for the first time we encounter a singular toric variety, with singularities of F being the coordinate points of \mathbb{P}^5 . While considering the gradients of a function at a singular point would be hard, we shall see that all fixed points lie either in the interior part of F (i.e. away from the planes where the gluing occurs) and thus in the smooth locus, or on a \mathbb{P}^3 corresponding to a tetrahedron, i.e. at least one of the components of the normalization is smooth at these points. This will allow us to use lemma 3.1.

We first determine the fixed points of j in the interior of F (where none of the y_i are zero). As in all of the previous cases, note that our description was of a trivial F fibration over \mathbb{C}^{g-3} , being a subset of $\mathbb{P}^5 \times \mathbb{C}^{g-3}$. Formula (11) is for the involution there, and thus to determine the fixed points on a bundle over B , we would need to include the exponential factors similar to the ones needed above. These can be computed explicitly, but to simplify the presentation (and since no new idea is necessary) we will omit them in the following formulae. We will instead pretend that θ_m are even or odd functions of z depending on the characteristic (in fact they have parity up to an exponential factor, which would precisely cancel the other exponential factor from the transformation formulae for the F bundle over B). We thus determine the fixed points from

$$\begin{aligned} (z, (1 : y_1 : y_2 : y_3 : y_4 : y_5)) &= j(z, (1 : y_1 : y_2 : y_3 : y_4 : y_5)) \\ &= (-b_1 - b_2 - b_3 - z, (y_1 : 1 : y_3 : y_2 : y_5 : y_4)), \end{aligned}$$

where we have rescaled the projective point with all non-zero coordinates to get $y_0 = 1$. It follows that $z = m - \frac{b_1+b_2+b_3}{2}$ for some two-torsion point $m \in B[2]$. For the projective coordinates we must have $y_1 = \pm 1$

and also $y_2 = \pm y_3$, $y_4 = \pm y_5$. Since we are only looking for fixed points on F , we finally see that $y_1, y_3, y_5 \in \{-1, 1\}$ and finally that the fixed points are of the form

$$\left(m - \frac{b_1 + b_2 + b_3}{2}, (1 : y_1 : y_1 y_3 : y_3 : y_1 y_5 : y_5)\right)$$

for $y_1, y_3, y_5 \in \{-1, 1\}$. The number of such fixed points is thus equal to $2^3 \cdot 2^{2(g-3)}$.

Evaluating the semi-abelic theta divisor at such a point gives (up to the exponential factors which we omitted in the expressions for y_i , and which cancel with the exponential factors resulting from switching to θ_m)

$$\begin{aligned} & \theta_m \left(\frac{b_1 - b_2 - b_3}{2} \right) + y_1 \theta_m \left(\frac{b_2 + b_3 - b_1}{2} \right) \\ & + \lambda_2 y_3 \left(y_1 \theta_m \left(\frac{b_2 - b_1 - b_3}{2} \right) + \theta_m \left(\frac{b_1 + b_3 - b_2}{2} \right) \right) \\ & + \lambda_4 y_5 \left(y_1 \theta_m \left(\frac{b_3 - b_1 - b_2}{2} \right) + \theta_m \left(\frac{b_1 + b_2 - b_3}{2} \right) \right), \end{aligned}$$

which, as expected, vanishes for m odd and $y_1 = 1$ or for m even and $y_1 = -1$.

It remains to compute the gradient of the theta function at such a fixed point. These two cases are similar, and we give the formulae for the case of m odd and $y_1 = 1$. Note that we are working on F and that we can use z, y_1, y_3, y_5 as local coordinates. For computing the gradient of T_F near a fixed point as above we locally set $y_0 = 1$, and write $y_2 = y_1/y_3$, $y_4 = y_1/y_5$, so that we get for the gradients evaluated at these points

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial T_F}{\partial y_1} &= \theta_m \left(\frac{b_2 + b_3 - b_1}{2} \right) - \lambda_2 y_3 \theta_m \left(\frac{b_1 + b_3 - b_2}{2} \right) - \lambda_4 y_5 \theta_m \left(\frac{b_1 + b_2 - b_3}{2} \right); \\ \frac{\partial T_F}{\partial y_3} &= 2\lambda_2 \theta_m \left(\frac{b_1 + b_3 - b_2}{2} \right); \\ \frac{\partial T_F}{\partial y_5} &= 2\lambda_4 \theta_m \left(\frac{b_1 + b_2 - b_3}{2} \right). \end{aligned}$$

(so that these three all vanish if and only if the three values $\theta_m((b_1 + b_2 + b_3)/2 - b_i)$ all vanish), and

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial T_F}{\partial z} &= 2 \frac{\partial \theta_m}{\partial z} \left(\frac{b_1 - b_2 - b_3}{2} \right) + 2y_3 \lambda_2 \frac{\partial \theta_m}{\partial z} \left(\frac{b_2 - b_1 - b_3}{2} \right) + \\ &+ 2y_5 \lambda_4 \frac{\partial \theta_m}{\partial z} \left(\frac{b_3 - b_1 - b_2}{2} \right). \end{aligned}$$

Studying the dimension of the locus where these gradients are all zero simultaneously is complicated (the z -derivative is hard to deal with). However, the stratum of semi-abelic varieties of this type is already codimension 4 in $\mathcal{A}_g^{\text{Perf}}$, and it is enough for our purposes to show that the common zero locus of these partial derivatives has codimension at least 2 on this stratum. Since the vanishing of the y_1, y_3, y_5 derivatives above implies that three independent points lie on the theta divisor, these vanishing conditions are in codimension at least 3 within the locus of semi-abelic varieties with such a toric structure.

We now need to deal with the fixed points of the involution j that are on the “gluing” locus, i.e. where the map from the normalization to the semi-abelic variety is not 1-to-1. A geometric picture of the dicing of the cube as shown in Figure 5 (or a direct calculation) shows that there are no such fixed points on the faces of the tetrahedra or of the octahedron, and that the only fixed points are on the edges or at the vertices. Note now that all edges of the octahedron are glued to some edges of the tetrahedra (and the total number of edges after the gluings is 6), while all the vertices are glued together. We will now compute the fixed points on the tetrahedra, and for gradients will work with T_u and T_v rather than T_F . For example the fixed points on the “edge” $u_0 = u_1 = 0 \neq u_2 u_3$ are computed from the equation

$$\begin{aligned} (z, (0 : 0 : 1 : p)_u) &= j(z, (0 : 0 : 1 : p)_u) \\ &= (-b_1 - b_2 - b_3 - z, (0 : 0 : 1 : p)_v) \sim (-b_1 - b_2 - b_3 - z, (0 : 0 : 0 : 1 : 0 : p)) \\ &\sim (-b_2 - b_3 - z, (0 : 0 : p : t_{31})_u), \end{aligned}$$

which gives the fixed points as

$$\left(m - \frac{b_2 + b_3}{2}, (0 : 0 : 1 : \pm t_{31}^{1/2})_u \right).$$

Evaluating the semi-abelic theta divisor at these points gives (up to the exponential factors)

$$T_u = \mu_2 \theta_m \left(\frac{b_2 - b_3}{2} \right) \pm \mu_3 t_{31}^{1/2} \theta_m \left(\frac{b_2 - b_3}{2} \right),$$

which upon using $\mu_2 = \lambda_4, \mu_3 = \lambda_2^{-1} \lambda_4^2, t_{31} = \lambda_2^{-2} \lambda_4^2$ becomes simply

$$\lambda_4 \theta_m \left(\frac{b_2 - b_3}{2} \right) \pm \lambda_4 \theta_m \left(\frac{b_3 - b_2}{2} \right).$$

Thus such a point generically lies on the semi-abelic theta divisor if m is odd and the $+$ sign is chosen or if m is even and the $-$ sign is chosen.

For the gradient of T_u at such a point we then get

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial T_u}{\partial u_0} &= \theta_m \left(\frac{-b_2 - b_3}{2} \right); & \frac{\partial T_u}{\partial u_1} &= \mu_1 \theta_m \left(\frac{b_1 - b_2 - b_3}{2} \right); \\ \frac{\partial T_u}{\partial u_2} &= \mu_2 \theta_m \left(\frac{b_2 - b_3}{2} \right),\end{aligned}$$

which clearly imposes at least 3 independent conditions.

The computation for the other edges is completely analogous. The total number of fixed points of j of this type is then equal to $6 \cdot 2 \cdot 2^{2(g-3)}$, each of them being the limit of 4 different 2-torsion points on smooth ppavs.

Finally we need to compute the fixed points of j over the “vertices” of the dicing. These are computed from the equation

$$\begin{aligned}(z, (1 : 0 : 0 : 0)_u) &= j(z, (1 : 0 : 0 : 0)_u) \\ &= (-b_1 - b_2 - b_3 - z, (1 : 0 : 0 : 0)_v) \\ &\sim (-b_1 - b_2 - z, (0 : 0 : 0 : 0 : 0 : 1)) \\ &\sim (-b_1 - b_2 - z, (0 : 0 : 0 : 1)_v) \\ &\sim (-b_1 - z, (1 : 0 : 0 : 0 : 0 : 0)) \sim (-z, (1 : 0 : 0 : 0)_u),\end{aligned}$$

which yields simply the fact that m is a 2-torsion point on B . Since all the vertices are glued together, we thus have $2^{2(g-3)}$ fixed points, each arising as the limit of 8 two-torsion points on smooth ppavs. For a consistency check, we have the valid equality

$$2^{2g} = 2^{2(g-3)}(8 + 6 \cdot 2 \cdot 4 + 8)$$

for the number of limits of two-torsion points on smooth ppavs. The gradient computation is completely analogous to the previous cases and we omit it.

8. THE CODIMENSION 5 STRATA OF NON-STANDARD SEMI-ABELIC VARIETIES IN $\mathcal{A}_g^{\text{Perf}}$

In this section we explain the approaches to handling all the non-standard degeneration types that give strata of codimension 5 in $\mathcal{A}_g^{\text{Perf}}$. Instead of describing, very laboriously as above, the semi-abelic theta divisors explicitly, we note that our main theorem 1.3 states essentially that $\overline{G^{(g)}}$ does not have codimension 5 components contained in the boundary. Thus it suffices for our purposes to show that none of these codimension 5 strata can be contained in $\overline{G^{(g)}}$. To do this it suffices to exhibit one point not contained in the corresponding variety, and this is done by degeneration. Below we give two techniques to do this, one

that works easily when the toric variety is a product, and thus handles many (but not all) of our cases, and the second, by degenerating to the “principal” degenerations — dicing into simplices — that applies in all of our situations. The two approaches seem to be independently interesting and general.

8.1. Approach via “semi-direct” products. To handle the first two non-standard codimension 5 cases in β_4^0 , where the fibers of the normalizations of the semi-abelic varieties are of the form $\mathbb{P}^1 \times (F(2, 2) \sqcup 2\mathbb{P}^3)$ or $\mathbb{P}^1 \times 2(\mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^2)$ we will use the corresponding cases of $F(2, 2) \sqcup 2\mathbb{P}^3$ and $2(\mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^2)$ handled above. We shall explain this for the first of these two cases, the second being analogous — the main point is to use the \mathbb{P}^1 product structure. We start with a semi-abelic variety of torus rank 1, i.e., a semi-abelic variety whose normalization is a \mathbb{P}^1 bundle over an abelian variety A of dimension $g - 1$. Now we choose a degeneration of A to a semi-abelic variety X of torus rank 3 with base an abelian variety B of dimension $g - 4$, where the fiber of the normalization of X is of the form $(F(2, 2) \sqcup 2\mathbb{P}^3)$. Under such a degeneration, the divisor of the polarization behaves as follows. For a semi-abelic variety of torus rank 1 we start with a function of the form $\theta(z) + x\theta(z + b)$ where $z \in A$, x is the coordinate of \mathbb{P}^1 and $b \in A$ is the shift parameter. Degenerating this in the family described above we obtain on each component of the normalization a function of the form $T(z') + xt_{b'}^*(T(z'))$ where z' are coordinates on the total space of an $F(2, 2)$ or \mathbb{P}^3 bundle over B and b' is a point of the semi-abelian variety which is a rank 3 extension of B' and which acts by $t_{b'}$ on the semi-abelic variety (and thus also on the components of the normalization). We have already seen that it is a non-empty condition that the theta divisor on X has a singular point at a fixed point of the involution. We can then argue as in the discussion of formulae (6) or (7) in section 4 that lying in $\overline{G_g}$ imposes a non-trivial condition for the \mathbb{P}^1 bundles over X considered here. This is sufficient for us since the loci under consideration (being proper subvarieties of β_4) already have codimension 5 in $\mathcal{A}_g^{\text{Perf}}$.

8.2. Approach via degenerating to a principal semi-abelic variety. An approach to handle all the non-standard codimension 5 strata is by dicing the cube further, into simplices. Note that all our non-standard codimension 5 strata correspond to cones spanned by forms x_i^2 or $(x_i - x_j)^2$. These cones are thus contained in the corresponding torus rank k *principal cone* $\sigma_0 = \langle x_i^2, (x_i - x_j)^2 \mid i, j = 1, \dots, k \rangle$, the

so called *principal cone*. Thus the strata of semi-abelic varieties corresponding to each of these cases contain the locus of semi-abelic varieties corresponding to the principal cone. The principal cone defines in $\mathcal{A}_g^{\text{Perf}}$ a stratum with the normalization of the corresponding semi-abelic variety being $k!$ copies of a \mathbb{P}^k bundle over some $B \in \mathcal{A}_{g-k}$. We call these semi-abelic varieties the *principal* semi-abelic varieties of torus rank k (For $k = 4$ there is only one other dimension 10 cone in the perfect cone decomposition, namely the so called second perfect cone, which, however, is not a cone in the second Voronoi decomposition where it gets subdivided.)

Proposition 8.1. *The stratum of principal semi-abelic varieties of torus rank k is not contained in $\overline{G^{(g)}}$.*

Proof. To prove this proposition, we will first describe explicitly the semi-abelic theta divisor on the principal semi-abelic varieties, then will discuss the gradients at the fixed points of j to deal with $\overline{G^{(g)}}$.

There are finitely many combinatorial choices for how a k -dimensional cube is diced into k -dimensional simplices; the resulting semi-abelic theta divisor would depend on this, but will be very similar for all the cases. Since we have the freedom of choosing coordinates on half of the \mathbb{P}^k 's independently (the other half would be given by the involution), by rescaling the coordinates we can ensure that on each \mathbb{P}^k the semi-abelic theta divisor T_i (for $i = 1 \dots k!$) has the form

$$T_i(z, (u_0 : \dots : u_k)) = \sum_{n=0}^k u_n \theta(z + v_n^i)$$

for some shifts $v_n^i \in B$. The gluings all happen along the faces of the simplices, i.e. along \mathbb{P}^{k-1} 's, and there are no free scaling parameters for the gluings, while the shifts are either 0 for the gluings in the interior or the appropriate b_i for gluing the exterior faces of the cube (each subdivided into $(k-1)!$ simplices). The gluing conditions for T_i and T_j on some face would then be to say that all, possibly except one (for the variable the vanishing of which gives the faces of the simplex that are on the faces of the cube) shifts v_n^i are obtained from the shifts v_n^j by a suitable permutation (which tells us how the coordinates on the glued \mathbb{P}^{k-1} faces of \mathbb{P}_i^k and \mathbb{P}_j^k are identified), while if we are gluing faces of the simplices that are faces of the cube, we shift by some b_i .

We start from the simplex at the origin, for which k of its faces are glued to other simplices by $+b_i$ shifts, and the one face in the interior of the cube is glued without the shift. The “origin” of the cube is a vertex of this simplex that is identified with each of the other k vertices

of the simplex via a shift by the corresponding b_i . It thus follows that $\theta(z + v_0^1)$ (the value of T_1 for $u_1 = \dots = u_k = 0$) is identified with $\theta(z + v_n^1)$ via a shift by b_n , and it thus follows that $v_n^1 = v_0^1 + b_n$. By an overall coordinate shift on \mathbb{P}^k we can then make

$$T_1(z, (u_0 : \dots : u_k)) = u_0 \theta(z) + \sum_{n=1}^k u_n \theta(z + b_n).$$

We note that in general for any simplex all of its vertices are vertices of the cube, and they are all identified together by certain shifts. Since there is a non-zero shift for identifying any vertex of the cube to any other vertex, none of these shifts are zero, and thus it follows that $v_n^i \neq v_m^i$ for $n \neq m$.

This consideration determines the semi-abelic theta divisor on any \mathbb{P}_i^k up to an overall shift, and this shift can then be obtained by writing down the gluing conditions to eventually glue to \mathbb{P}_1^k . The answer for $k = 2$ is discussed in detail in the section on the non-standard torus rank 2 degeneration. As an example of what happens for higher torus rank, here is a possible answer for $k = 3$ (depending on how the cube is diced, the other symmetric choices may occur):

$$\begin{aligned} v^1 &= (0, b_1, b_2, b_3); & v^2 &= (b_1 + b_2, b_1, b_2, b_3); & v^3 &= (b_1 + b_2, b_1, b_1 + b_3, b_3); \\ v^6 &= (b_1 + b_2 + b_3, b_2 + b_3, b_1 + b_3, b_1 + b_2); & v^5 &= (b_3, b_2 + b_3, b_1 + b_3, b_1 + b_2); \\ & & v^4 &= (b_3, b_2 + b_3, b_2, b_1 + b_2). \end{aligned}$$

Now in order to investigate the fixed points of the involution j , we first note that since it permutes the simplices, all the fixed points are on the gluing loci. To determine the gradient of the semi-abelic theta function at each such point, one can take any of the components of the normalization containing it. The partial derivative of T_j with respect to u_n is equal to $\theta(z + v_n^j)$. Note, however, that for b_i generic no two points v_n^j differ by a point of order two, and thus we cannot have both $z + v_n^j$ and some $z + v_m^j$ be points of order two on B . Thus generically some $\theta(z + v_n^j)$ does not vanish, and thus a generic principal semi-abelic variety does not lie in $\overline{G^{(g)}}$. \square

Remark 8.2. One could try to prove the same statement about N_2 : that it does not contain the stratum of principal degenerations. To do this, one would use the setup and the results of Ciliberto and van der Geer [CvdG08]. By [CvdG08, Rem. 18.1], the scheme of vertical singularities is defined over $\mathcal{A}_g^{\text{Perf}} - \beta_5 - Z$, (where Z is the locus where the perfect cone and the Voronoi compactifications differ) and can in fact be defined for any principal degeneration (note that this stratum belongs to both the perfect cone and the Voronoi compactification).

Similarly to the discussion of the non-standard (i.e. principal) torus rank 2 degenerations in [CvdG08, Sec. 17], the vertical singularities are of different types, depending on how many of the homogeneous coordinates on the corresponding \mathbb{P}_j^k vanish. Indeed, the condition for there to exist $(u_0 : \dots : u_k)$ with $u_0 \dots u_k \neq 0$ such that the T_j is singular at that point is for the $k + 1$ theta divisors $\Theta_{v_n^j}$ to be tangentially degenerate, in the notation of [CvdG08, Sec. 11], which is to say that for some $z \in B$ the Gauss images of the $k + 1$ points $\theta(z + v_n^j)$ are linearly dependent (or for all the translates of the theta divisor to be singular, or a limit of these two cases).

To complete the argument, one would need to apply a suitable version of [CvdG08, Prop. 12.1]. Unfortunately, the proof given there seems incomplete. The $k = 1$ case of the proposition, the only one used in that paper, holds, but it seems that the argument given only proves a weaker statement for higher k , insufficient to complete our proof. We have not been able to adapt the argument to our situation.

As a corollary we immediately obtain

Corollary 8.3. *The locus $\overline{G^{(g)}}$ contains no strata of non-standard codimension 5 consisting of non-standard semi-abelic varieties.*

Proof. Since the corresponding cones of these strata are all contained in the principal cone it follows that the closure of the codimension 5 strata contain the locus of principal semi-abelic varieties of torus rank 4. Thus the assertion follows immediately from proposition 8.1. \square

8.3. Explicit formulae for the case of two \mathbb{P}^3 bundles and two quadric cone bundles. The two approaches above allow one to deal with all the types of non-standard semi-abelic varieties giving strata of codimension 5 in $\mathcal{A}_g^{\text{Perf}}$ without having to undertake a laborious computation similarly to the one for the $F(2, 2) \sqcup 2\mathbb{P}^3$ toric part. In fact, if the toric part of a semi-abelic variety is a product of \mathbb{P}^1 and another known case, the formulae for the semi-abelic theta divisor can be obtained rather straightforwardly.

For completeness, in this section we give the explicit expressions for the involution, gluings, and the semi-abelic theta divisor for the torus rank 3 semi-abelic variety corresponding to the case of two tetrahedra and two square pyramids. This will therefore complete the explicit computations for *all types* of semi-abelic varieties of torus rank up to 3. The derivations in this case are tedious, and for brevity we will omit all of them, just explaining the coordinate choices made, and writing down the resulting formulae.

As in the previous cases, we will choose coordinates on \mathbb{P}_v^3 to be the image of those on \mathbb{P}_u^3 under the involution j , and similarly the coordinates on \mathbb{P}_x^4 (where one quadric cone sits) to be the image of those on \mathbb{P}_y^4 (where the other quadric cone sits) under the involution, while we choose the coordinates on the bases of these bundles in such a way that as for the octahedron case we have $j : z \mapsto -b_1 - b_2 - b_3 - z$, as in (9). Writing down the general expressions for theta divisors on each \mathbb{P}^3 (where it is a section of $\mathcal{O}(1)$ on the fiber), and on each quadric cone (where it is a restriction of a section of $\mathcal{O}(1)$ from \mathbb{P}^4), then suitably changing coordinates on \mathbb{P}_u^3 and on \mathbb{P}_x^4 , while preserving the cone, and then requiring the gluings and the involution to preserve the theta divisor allows to compute all the unknown coefficients in terms of one free parameter that we denote $c \in \mathbb{C}^*$.

The gluings are then given by

$$\begin{aligned} (z, (p : q : 0 : r : 0))_x &\mapsto (z + b_3, (p : q : r : 0))_u; \\ (z, (p : q : 0 : 0 : r))_x &\mapsto (z - b_2, (q : p : 0 : r))_v; \\ (z, (p : 0 : q : r : 0))_x &\mapsto (z - b_1, (c^2 r : 0 : p : q))_v; \\ (z, (p : 0 : q : 0 : r))_x &\mapsto (z, (0 : r : c^{-2} q : p))_u, \end{aligned}$$

for the identifications of the faces of the tetrahedra with the sides of the pyramids (along \mathbb{P}^2 's). The new feature of this case compared to that of a dicing into an octahedron and two tetrahedra is the gluings of the bases $x_0 = 0$ and $y_0 = 0$ of the two pyramids (along $\mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1$), which is given by

$$(19) \quad (z, (0 : p : q : r : s))_x \mapsto (z, (0 : c^{-1} q : cp : c^{-1} s : cr))_y.$$

The resulting expressions for the components of the semi-abelic theta divisors are

$$\begin{aligned} T_u &= u_0 \theta(z) + u_1 \theta(z + b_1) + cu_2 \theta(z + b_2) + u_3 \theta(z + b_3); \\ T_x &= x_0 \theta(z + b_3) + x_1 \theta(z + b_1 + b_3) + c^{-1} x_2 \theta(z + b_2) \\ &\quad + cx_3 \theta(z + b_2 + b_3) + x_4 \theta(z + b_1), \end{aligned}$$

and T_v and T_y are obtained from these by applying the involution j .

9. PROOFS OF THE MAIN THEOREMS

In this section we use the explicit descriptions of the semi-abelic theta divisors given above to obtain the proofs of our main theorems.

Remark 9.1. To attempt to prove conjecture 1.1, one would use the method pioneered in [CvdG08]: by studying the intersection of the closure $\overline{N_2}$ with the boundary strata. Note that since we have described

more boundary strata, we have more control of the situation, and are thus able to push the computation deeper into the boundary. Recall from [CvdG08, Rem. 18.1] that away from β_5 (and also for the standard torus rank 5 degenerations) the vertical singularities of the semi-abelic theta divisors can be defined geometrically. We recall that the way this is done is by using the log-differentials $\Omega^1_{\mathcal{A}_g^{\text{Perf}}}(\log D)$, which is to say that one computes the gradient of the semi-abelic theta divisor with respect to the coordinate $z \in B$ on the base of the semi-abelic variety, and to the coordinates on the fiber, and then has to take into account the “gluing” singularities, see eg. [CvdG08, formula (28)] for the case when the toric variety is $2\mathbb{P}^2$.

One would now proceed by studying $\overline{N}_2 \cap \partial\mathcal{A}_g^{\text{Perf}}$. Indeed, assume for contradiction that N_2 had an irreducible component of codimension 4 in \mathcal{A}_g (the results of Ciliberto and van der Geer [CvdG08] apply to show there could not be a component of codimension 3). By the result of Keel and Sadun [KS03] this component would have to intersect the boundary of $\mathcal{A}_g^{\text{Perf}}$, and we let M be its intersection with the boundary, which is thus of codimension 5 in $\mathcal{A}_g^{\text{Perf}}$. If M were to intersect the locus of standard semi-abelic varieties, the vertical singularities there are completely described in [CvdG08], and noting that an analog of lemma 16.1 there applies to show that if the dimension of the space of vertical singularities is at least 2, $B \in N_1$, we see that M cannot have a codimension 5 component intersecting the locus of standard semi-abelic varieties. The situation with non-standard torus rank 2 semi-abelic varieties is also handled in [CvdG08], and thus it remains for us to deal with the possibility that $M \subset \beta_3$; note also that M cannot contain β_5 (where the set of standard compactifications of torus rank 5 is open), and thus M must intersect $\beta_3^0 \sqcup \beta_4^0$, and moreover it must intersect some locus of non-standard compactifications there. For all codimension 5 loci corollary 8.3 applies, and thus it remains to handle the two loci of non-standard torus rank 3 compactifications that have codimension 4 in $\mathcal{A}_g^{\text{Perf}}$ — when the toric part is $2\mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^2$ or $F_{2,2} \sqcup 2\mathbb{P}^3$.

The case of two copies of $\mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^2$ is straightforward — one can use the description of the semi-abelic theta divisor given by (8) and compute directly, or note that this case arises as the limit of the standard torus rank 3 case when one of the gluing parameters approaches zero (this of course also equivalent to the case when it approaches infinity), so that all the equations and descriptions arise as limits of those for the standard case.

The hardest case to deal with is perhaps that of the toric part being $F(2, 2) \sqcup 2\mathbb{P}^3$. Note that here the normalization of the toric variety is

itself singular. Here one would need to have an appropriately corrected and generalized version of [CvdG08, Prop. 12.1], and also a geometric understanding of the singularities of the theta divisors possibly appearing at singular points of the $F(2, 2)$ fibration. This seems plausible, but, as before, we were not able to complete this step.

Proof of theorem 1.2. We want to (re)prove the statement that the codimension of $I^{(g)}$ in \mathcal{A}_g is equal to g for $g \leq 5$. Indeed, for $g = 1$ this is trivial. For $g = 2$ the theta divisor of an indecomposable ppav is smooth, and the theta divisor of a product of two elliptic has one singular point which is not of multiplicity three. For higher g , suppose the codimension of some irreducible component Z of $I^{(g)}$ is equal to d . We then know, since $I^{(g)}$ is given locally by g equations, that $d \leq g$, and we want to prove the equality. For $g \geq 3$, by a theorem of Keel and Sadun [KS03] any codimension g subvariety of \mathcal{A}_g is non-complete, and thus the closure \overline{Z} of Z in $\mathcal{A}_g^{\text{Perf}}$ must intersect the boundary of $\mathcal{A}_g^{\text{Perf}}$. Moreover, the codimension of $Y := \overline{Z} \cap \partial \mathcal{A}_g^{\text{Perf}}$ within $\mathcal{A}_g^{\text{Perf}}$ must then be equal to $d + 1$. If $g \leq 5$ (which are the only cases when we can prove the theorem), if $d < g$, it would follow that the codimension of Y in $\mathcal{A}_g^{\text{Perf}}$ is at most 5, and thus Y must intersect one of the strata of semi-abelic varieties of types described above. For each of these cases from the description of the vanishing locus of \tilde{f}_m (given at the end of the corresponding section of the text) we see that if theorem 1.2 holds in genus $g - k$, where k is the torus rank, then the intersection of $\overline{G^{(g)}}$ (and thus of Y contained in it) with the corresponding stratum is codimension strictly greater than g within $\mathcal{A}_g^{\text{Perf}}$. It thus follows that the codimension of \overline{Z} in $\mathcal{A}_g^{\text{Perf}}$ is at least g . \square

Proof of theorem 1.3. Recall that this theorem says that the vanishing locus of a function \tilde{f}_m on $\mathcal{A}_g^{\text{Perf}}$, which is the extension to the boundary of the gradient of the theta function at the corresponding odd two-torsion point, does not have an irreducible component of codimension less than 6 contained in the boundary. Indeed, in the previous sections we described explicitly the functions \tilde{f}_m for each type of semi-abelic varieties giving a stratum of codimension at most 5 in $\mathcal{A}_g^{\text{Perf}}$. For the simplest case of torus rank 1 degenerations we proved proposition 4.1 showing that $\overline{G^{(g)}}$, the zero locus of \tilde{f}_m , does not have any irreducible components contained in β_1^0 . In the following sections above we then handled all the types of semi-abelic varieties in $\beta_2^0 \sqcup \beta_3^0 \sqcup \beta_4^0$ that give loci of codimension at most 5 in $\mathcal{A}_g^{\text{Perf}}$. From the explicit descriptions of the theta divisors, we know, as in the proof of proposition 4.1, that the intersection of $\overline{G^{(g)}}$ with the corresponding locus is of codimension

greater than g in $\mathcal{A}_g^{\text{Perf}}$. On the other hand, since the zero locus of the gradient \tilde{f}_m is locally given by the vanishing of g functions, any irreducible component of $\overline{G^{(g)}}$ has codimension at most g in $\mathcal{A}_g^{\text{Perf}}$, and we have arrived at a contradiction. It thus follows that $\overline{G^{(g)}}$ has no irreducible components of codimension less than 6 in $\mathcal{A}_g^{\text{Perf}}$ that are contained in the boundary of $\mathcal{A}_g^{\text{Perf}}$, and the theorem is thus proven. \square

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